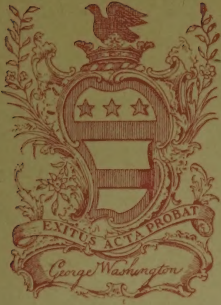


CATALOGUE No. 1342



THE VALUABLE PAPERS
OF THE LATE
HON. GIDEON WELLES

Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln

INCLUDING

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Commanders, Statesmen and other Eminent Men

His Original Manuscripts of his numerous Articles
relating to Lincoln's Administration and his
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FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 4th, 1924

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1304 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Mansion.

Washington, Aug. 23rd, 1864.

This morning, as for some days past,
it seems exceedingly probable that this
Administration will not be re-elected.

Then it will be my duty to co-operate
with the President elect, as to save the
Union between the election and the inauguration.

He will have secured his
ground so he cannot
lose it afterwards.

(signed) A. Lincoln

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THE PAPERS OF
THE LATE
HON. GIDEON WELLES

Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln and Johnson

EMBRACING

Nearly Sixty Letters and Executive Requests
on Cards to Gideon Welles

Many Letters of Andrew Johnson

Letters from various Commanders of the Navy
and Army, Statesmen and other Eminent Men

All addressed to Welles and Officers in the Navy
during the Civil War

AND

Gideon Welles Diary, and Manuscripts of his
various historical Essays and Reviews of
Affairs connected with Lincoln's Administration

**THE MOST IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
PAPERS RELATING TO THE CIVIL
WAR EVER OFFERED FOR SALE**

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REMARKS

Gideon Welles! How few of our grown-ups are able to tell you anything of his eventful life, and I may say, are any of our young men acquainted with either his name or his acts, yet, still, he occupied the most important position in Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy, the department which was rightfully looked up to as the bulwark of our defence in the great Civil War of 1861-65, which nearly wrecked this great republican system of government.

As years pass by, the pathway of history becomes overgrown with the weeds of partisanship, misrepresentation and occult practices of designing men, who call themselves politicians and statesmen; and the great mass of the public who look upon them as such, have not the moral stamina to pluck out the weeds and give the fragrant flowers of truth an opportunity to exhibit their beauty and fragrance to their stunted senses. It is only when a collection of authentic papers like these are brought to light, after having been hidden away for three-score years, that we are given the opportunity of correcting misstatements in history, plucking unearned laurels from unworthy heads, vindicating the characters of men who have been defamed, and illuminating the pages of history with a light that has long been smothered under a veil of deceit and misconception.

As Time with his scythe has cut down the weeds in the pathway of righteousness, allowing the beautiful flowers of truth to survive and recover from their stunted growth, and display their beautiful blooms to the once-clouded eye, so Gideon Welles, in the Cabinet of Time, has cut down these rank growths in the pathway of history, and has left to us a truthful and uncontested history of the Civil War. Uncontested, because the evidence is documentary, truthful—because the story is told by the letters of the participants in the Civil War, which accompanied their documentary reports. The importance of these papers may not be properly appreciated by the general public, but let me say that if you had the opportunity of scrutinizing these papers page by page, letter by letter, as I have, you would fully pardon me

for trying to impress upon my countrymen a proper appreciation of their great worth to the history of one of the greatest civil wars of modern times, as well as forming a solid foundation for a correct portrayal of the great events in those portentous times.

Gideon Welles was born in Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802; died in Hartford, Connecticut, Feb. 11, 1878. He studied law, and in 1826 became editor and part owner of the Hartford "Times," and continued his connection with that paper until 1854, though he really retired from responsible editorship in 1836. He was an ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson and his principles, and, of course, his paper adhered to that tendency. It is not generally known, but he was really the first to advocate Gen. Jackson for the presidency. The Democracy, not only of Connecticut, but of the whole country, looked upon him as their leader; in the various entanglements of a political campaign, he was invariably appealed to, to unravel the difficulties. His State attested its faith in him by electing him to the Legislature in 1827-35. He was elected, by popular vote, comptroller of the State in 1842 and 1843, and, serving as postmaster of Hartford in the intervening years, from 1846 till 1847 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the Navy Department at Washington. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, but was not a virulent abolitionist. He identified himself with the newly formed Republican party, and, in fact, he was really its prime mover, and at the Chicago Convention in 1860 he labored earnestly for the election of Abraham Lincoln. He aided in the formation of the Republican party, because he considered the Democratic party had broken loose from its moorings to the principles of Andrew Jackson. He was, as his papers here prove, what is properly called a *War Democrat*, and he considered the Republican party as made up of that element in the Democratic party who were opposed to *the extension of slavery*, but advocating a strict adherence to the constitution, State rights, and utterly opposed to secession.

Such is the Record of the man chosen by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, to fill what was considered to be the most important seat in his Cabinet, Secretary of the Navy. Mr.

Lincoln was importuned by erstwhile statesmen, by designing politicians, who were led by the man who occupied the position as Secretary of State, not to appoint Welles; but Mr. Lincoln, before leaving Springfield, made up his mind to appoint Welles regardless of all the objections against his choice. If history does not, these papers do, prove how wise Mr. Lincoln was on this occasion. No man, better than Lincoln, knew the sterling worth, the unimpeachable honesty, and the inherent ability of Welles for the position he chose for him, and the letters and papers here brought together, and exposed to the light of to-day, show how much Lincoln depended upon his Secretary of the Navy for his advice and opinion on all the great questions arising in his eventful administration. He asks for his advice on the first great enigma to be solved, "the advisability of provisioning Fort Sumter," and in these pages you have Welles' full and masterly reply. He asks for advice on instituting the blockade of southern ports, on the capture of New Orleans, on the siege of Vicksburg, on the siege of Charleston, and, finally, on his views as to the proper course to be pursued in dealing with the conquered seceding States, their reconstruction, and on negro suffrage. On all these subjects Welles gives his opinion in a masterly and broadminded sense, and Lincoln followed his advice invariably. Lincoln's policy, under the advice of Welles, as to the seceding States, was to allow them, after renouncing their heresy and taking the oath of allegiance, to elect their chief magistrates and municipal offices, chose their United States Senators and Congressmen, and come back into the union with all the privileges they enjoyed prior to the war. Lincoln was willing to forgive their errors, was eager to recover their friendship, and it was through this course he saw the only rightful way of once more placing the country on the right path to prosperity and happiness; but the atrocious deed of a fanatic placed it out of the power of Lincoln to carry out this policy, and it divulged on his immediate successor, Andrew Johnson, to fulfil the promises and carry out the idea of our martyred President. Then shone forth in their true light the characters of those who thought they were fooling Lincoln by their professed friendship and good wishes.

These papers tell (and remember they are incontrovertible) of the opposition of Seward and Stanton against Andrew Johnson when he proposed or attempted to follow the policy of Lincoln. They first, through acts of Congress, virtually deprived him of all executive authority as President, and then tried to impeach him. After that the reconstruction of the Southern States, under the acts of a subservient Congress, took on a different aspect, and during the latter part of Johnson's administration, and during the corrupt administration that followed it, the Southern States were placed under martial law, deprived of their right of elective franchise, and that notorious era of carpet-bagism ensued which lends so much glory to the administration of General Grant. But if I should go on I would be accused of trying to write history, but really I have only made these cursory remarks to impress upon the public the great value of this collection of papers. All that I have mentioned is proved, and doubly proved, in them. The sixty-odd letters and executive cards from Lincoln, prove how much he depended upon Welles's advice. The letters of the naval officers, the military officers, the minor officers, both naval and military, the letters of statesmen and others to Welles, all prove their truth; and the numerous manuscripts of Gideon Welles, mostly written at the time, and many extracted from entries in his diary at the time of their occurrence, offer direct and substantial evidence of their correctness, and will convince you, as they have me, that *Gideon Welles* was the *greatest man* at the helm during the great struggle for an United Union, *The United States*, and his memory should be cherished by all true Americans.

STAN. V. HENKELS.

CATALOGUE.

Papers of Hon. Gideon Welles Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln

- 1 **Lincoln, Abraham.** President of the United States. Parchment D. S. in full "Abraham Lincoln," large folio. Washington, March 5th, 1861. Signed also by Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The appointment of Gideon Welles as Secretary of the Navy is doubly interesting from the fact that it was one of Lincoln's first official acts, having been signed the day after his inauguration. It is time-stained, caused by the seal, and is accompanied with the addressed envelope from the Department of State.

- 2 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, March 9, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph addressed envelope.
"Will the Secretary of the Navy please call on me at once."

Lincoln wants to know if it is wise to attempt to provision Fort Sumter

- 3 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, March 15, 1861. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph addressed envelope.

A very important historical letter in reference to provisioning Fort Sumter.

"Assuming it to be possible to now provision Fort Sumter, under all the circumstances, is it wise to attempt it? Please give me your opinion, in writing, on this question."

This letter proves that Lincoln was not hot-headed, and did not heed the radicals, who wanted him to send a vessel to provision Fort Sumter, irregardless of the consequences, but Lincoln was doing everything in his power to reconcile the South, and wished to avoid bloodshed. He moved cautiously. There is a whole chapter of history in these few lines, "is it wise to attempt it?"

- 4 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, March 16, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"The bearer (William) is a servant who has been with me for some time & in whom I have confidence as to his integrity and faithfulness. He wishes to enter your service. The difference of Color between him & the other servants is the cause of our separation. If you can give him employment you will confer a favor on yours truly."

Lincoln getting ready to fight

- 5 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, March 29, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with a detached sheet of orders for the Navy and War Department.

A very important letter. Lincoln is getting ready to fight two weeks after the surrender of Fort Sumter.

"Honorable Secretary of the Navy

Sir: I desire that an expedition, to move by Sea, be got ready to sail as early as the 6th of April next, the whole according to Memorandum attached; and that you co-operate with the Secretary of War for that object

Your Obedient Servant

A Lincoln "

The "memorandum" attached reads thus:

"Navy Dep't

Stm'rs Pocahontas at Norfolk, Pawnee at Washington, and Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane at N. York, to be ready for sea with one months stores. Three hundred Sea men to be ready for leaving the receiving ship at N. York

War Dep't

Two hundred men at N. York, ready to leave garrison. One years stores to be put in a portable form."

Lincoln and Welles block the interference of politicians

- 6 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. in full, twice, "Abraham Lincoln," 3 pages, folio. Executive Mansion, 1st April, 1861, and with a comment on the letter at the end in the autograph of Gideon Welles, to whom this letter is addressed.

This letter is instructions which Lincoln wished carried out in reference to Vera Cruz and Pensacola, changing the commands of several naval officers, including Capt. Pendergrast, Capt. Stringham and Capt. Sam. Barron. It shows how Lincoln was surrounded with a clique of unprincipled men, who wished to subvert the cause for their own personal benefit,

and it is an evidence of the watchful eye the Secretary of the Navy kept on such affairs, as he called upon the President for an explanation of the orders, which he intimated was a scheme to thrust certain officers on him in whom he could not have confidence, and Mr. Lincoln told him he signed it in great haste and really did not know its contents, and told Welles to disregard the whole thing.

"To the Secretary of the Navy.

Dear Sir,

You will issue instructions to Captain Pendergrast comd'y the home squadron to remain in observation at Vera Cruz, important complications in our foreign relations rendering the presence of an officer of rank there of great importance.

Capt. Stringham will be directed to proceed to Pensacola with all possible despatch & assume Command of that portion of the home squadron stationed off Pensacola. He will have confidential instructions to cooperate in every way with the Commander of the land forces of the United States in that neighborhood, The instructions to the Army Officers which are strictly confidential, will be communicated to Capt. Stringham after he arrives at Pensacola.

Capt. Sam Barron will relieve Capt. Stringham of charge of the Bureau of detail.

Abraham Lincoln."

P. S. As it is very necessary at this time to have a perfect knowledge of the personal of the Navy and to be able to detail such officers for Special purposes as the exigencies of the service may require. *I request that you will instruct Captain Barron to proceed and Organize the Bureau of detail in the manner best adapted to meet the wants of the Navy, taking cognizance of the discipline of the navy generally, detailing all Officers for duty, taking charge of the recruiting of Seamen, Snpervising charges made against Officers, and all relating to duties which must be best understood by a Sea Officer. You will please afford Captain Barron every facility for accomplishing this duty, transferring to his Department the Clerical force heretofore used for the purposes specified it is to be understood that this officer will act by authority of Secretary of the Navy, who will exercise such Supervision as he may deem necessary.*

Abraham Lincoln."

To this Secretary Welles has added in pencil.

"Called on the President for explanation, who says he really knew not what he was signing. Told how the scheme to thrust Barron upon me, could not be thought of. I am not prepared to give him my confidence. The President said he had no doubt I was right. He knew not Barron. These papers with many others were hastily prepared and thrust upon him. 'Give it no more attention than you think proper,' said he. G. W."

- 7 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. in full "Abraham Lincoln," 2¼ pages, 4to. Executive Mansion, 1st April, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, marked Confidential.

This letter is a revision of the preceding letter, but leaving out all reference to Capt. Barron and the duties he was to perform, and it fully corroborates the notes added to the letter in reference to his interview with the President on the subject. The portion I have placed in italics in the above letter is left out, and in its stead is inserted :

"You will select some other officer in whom implicit confidence may be placed, to relieve Capt. Stringham, with whom you can advise as to the mode and manner best adapted to meet the wants of the Navy, the officer, so selected will take charge of those duties that you had devolved on Capt. Stringham." *The balance of the letter is the same as in the former, and it proves how Welles blocked the scheme to ride over him.*

- 8 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. in full "Abraham Lincoln," 4to. Washington, 2d April, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, marked "Confidential."

"Mr. G. H. Heap will if summoned by Capt. D. D. Porter U. S. Navy, join him instantly in New York, temporarily vacating his desk at the Navy department."

- 9 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, April 4, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph addressed envelope, "Hon. Sec. of Navy, Present. From the President."

"Please send up papers (Commission I believe) for Samuel Bell as Navy Agent, at San Francisco.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 10 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, April 17, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

This letter is addressed to "Hon. Gideon Welles," not "Secretary of the Navy," as usual.

"My dear Sir

I have no reason to doubt that Mr James S. Chalker, the bearer of of this, is, as he says, the Author of the "Wide Awake" order. As he is your townsman, you will know, and if it is all straight, please add your recommendation to mine, that he have some suitable appointment in the Army, which he desires. When you shall added your word, send the whole to the War Department.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln"

- 11 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, April 19, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir:

I find on page 99 of the Navy Register that there is an officer called "Naval Constructor" whom it is said, you are to appoint.

The bearer of this, Israel S. Smith, a man now residing in Philadelphia, but whom I knew in boyhood, and whom I would like to oblige, is anxious and interested to have John W. Griffiths appointed to that office. Please examine, and appoint him, if it can properly be done.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

Lincoln wants to protect the approaches to Washington

- 12 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, April 29, 1861, with postscript, signed with initials, to Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph addressed envelope, "Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Present. From the President." SEE FACSIMILE.

A very important historical letter in reference to protecting the approaches to Washington on the Potomac.

"Sir

You will please to have as strong a War Steamer as you can conveniently put on that duty, to cruise upon the Potomac, and to look in upon, and, if practical, examine the Bluff and vicinity, at what is called the White House, once or twice per day, and, in case of any attempt to erect a battery there, to drive away the party attempting it, if practical, and, in every event to report daily to your Department, and to me.

Your Ob^d Serv^t

A. Lincoln."

PRIVATE NOTE.—The above order I wrote at the suggestion of General Scott, though the execution of it, I believe is substantially what you are already doing."

- 13 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, May 4, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles

In reference to appointing Lieut. Nicholson on the Staff of the Marine Corps.

"My Dear Sir.

I understand there is a vacancy in the Staff of Marine Corps, Adjutant and Inspector, and that Lieut. Nicholson of the Marine Corps, is well recommended for the place, by Genl. Scott, among others. If all this be true, let him be appointed.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 14 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, May 7, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph addressed envelope, "Hon. Sec. of Navy, Present. From the President."

In reference to the withdrawal of Lieutenant McLaughlin's letter of resignation.

"Dear Sir

Lieut. McLaughlin, of the Navy calls upon me saying he tendered you his resignation, which has not yet been accepted, and which he now wishes to withdraw, and that you refer him to me. I cannot take the lead in the case. You know the circumstances, which I do not, and if you think fit to allow him to withdraw the resignation, I make no objection, but I can not take the lead.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 15 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, May 8, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Burnt on the margins.

In reference to opposition to the appointment of Capt. G. V. Fox to a clerkship. It is a specimen of how Lincoln stood by his friends and good men.

"My dear Sir

I understand that there is some opposition to the appointment of Capt G. V. Fox to the clerkship we talked of. My wish, and advice is, that you do not allow any ordinary obstacle prevent his appointment. He is a live man, whose services we cannot well dispense with.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln."

- 16 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, May 11, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope, "From the President."

A fine letter in reference to the suspension of Commander E. B. Boutwell.

"My dear Sir

Some time ago, at the request of Commander E. B. Boutwell, I asked you to look into the case of his suspension, and ascertain whether he might not, without inconsistency, be relieved from the remainder of his suspension. I am now informed that his case is not yet acted upon. I make no complaint of this, knowing you are overwhelmed with business; but I will be obliged if you will attend to it as soon as possible.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln."

- 17 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, May 14, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir

I know but little about Ships; but I feel a good deal of interest for George W. Lawrence, of Maine, who is a proficient in that line. I believe it is settled that the Gov^t has large use for all branches of Marine, and I shall be glad if Mr Lawrence can be engaged in it on fair terms to himself and us.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln."

- 18 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, May 21, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir

The bearer of this, Master Trumbull, is a son of our Illinois Senator Trumbull. He wishes to be admitted into the Naval School, and I wish you may be able to oblige him. Please give him an interview, at all events.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln."

Lincoln's feeling towards the seceding States

- 19 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Sept. 16, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

A fine letter; fully illustrating his kindly feeling towards the seceding States and their people.

"My dear Sir

Judge Peters says that Robert Mitchell, of Darlington District, South Carolina, wishes to enter the Navy, and that the M. C. of the District would have nominated him had it not been for secession. I do not know the young man, but if he be shown to be loyal, and qualified & suitable in other respects, I think you might appoint him.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 20 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. N. S. on Card. Dec. 14, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"If it is legally possible, and can be done with safety to the service, I would be glad for Commander Overton Carr, to be put on shore duty. Dec. 14, 1861.

A. Lincoln."

- 21 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 15, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

In reference to the case of Paymaster B. F. Gallagher.

- 22 Lincoln, Abraham. L. S. folio. March 7, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

In reference to the appointment of Mr. Hanscom as Naval Constructor.

Lincoln does not want the "Monitor" to go sky-larking to Norfolk

- 23 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, March 10, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with envelope. SEE FACSIMILE.

An important letter about the "Monitor" which he does not want to go sky-larking up to Norfolk.

"My dear Sir.

I have just seen Lieut Worden, who says the "Monitor" could be boarded and Captured very easily, first, after boarding, by wedging the turret, so that it would not turn, and then by pouring water in her & drowning her machinery. He is decidedly of Opinion she should not go sky-larking up to Norfolk.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 24 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 5, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir.

Hon. Mr. Verree, of Penn, makes such representation, as to the Naval Agent at Philadelphia, and a sort of *factotem* of his, one Der-ringer, as makes me think your Department better look to it.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 25 Lincoln, Abraham. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 2, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir.

Allow me to request that you will afford all facilities not inconsistent with public interests to Captain Diller and Dr. Wetherell for some chemical experiments which they desire to make privately under my direction.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 26 Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 9, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

A beautiful and characteristic letter, in which he says he wishes to reward merit in all cases.

Executive Mansion, April 29. 1861
Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

Sir:

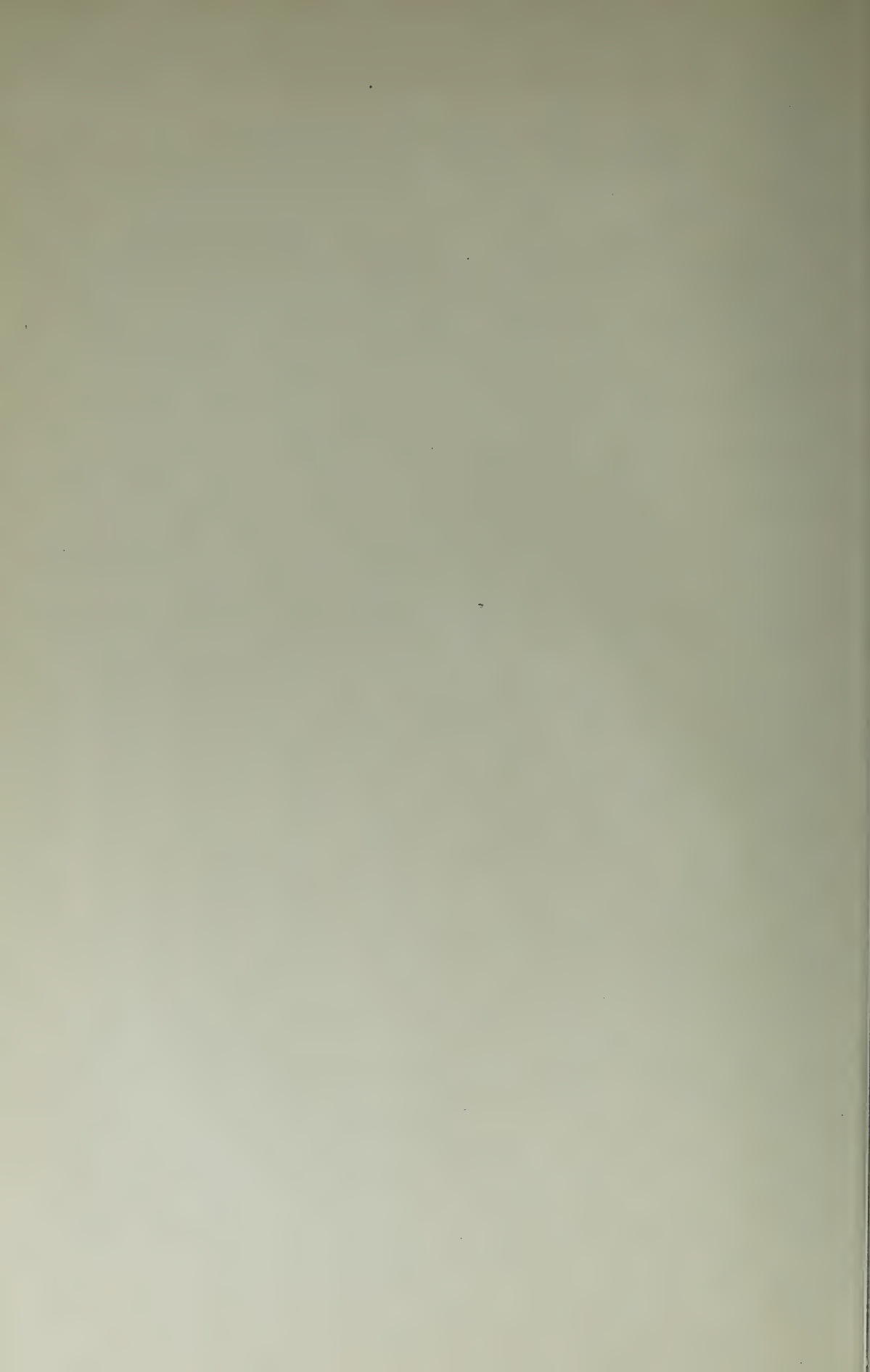
You will please to have as strong a War Steamer as you can conveniently put on that duty, to cruise upon the Potomac, and to look ⁱⁿ upon, and, if practicable, examine the Bluff and vicinity, at what is called the White House, and arrive per day; and, in case of any attempt to erect a battery there, to drive away the party attempting it, if practicable; and, in every event, to report daily to your Department, ^{and} to me -

Your Obedt Servt

A. Lincoln

Private note. The above order I make at the suggestion of General Scott, though the execution of it, I believe is substantially what you are already doing

A.L.



"My dear Sir

Capt Boggs of the Navy, thinks he ought to be recommended to Congress for a vote of thanks, and I am anxious to give the due reward of merit in all cases. Please give special attention to his case, & let me know the result

Yours truly

A. Lincoln "

- 27 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 21, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir

If you conveniently can send copies of all your general instructions to Naval Commanders, for me to read and return. I shall be obliged

Yours as ever

A. Lincoln "

- 28 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Autograph endorsement, signed, on the back of a letter to Gideon Welles from Geo. D. Morgan, dated New York, Sept. 26, 1863, asking for the appointment of a relative as a cadet in the Navy.

On the back of this letter Lincoln has written:

"If this appointment can be consistently made, I shall be glad.
A. Lincoln, Oct. 12, 1863."

- 29 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. N. S. on card. Nov. 3, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"I know the bearer, Mr Baker, very well, and he can be safely trusted with a pass to see the Monitor.

A. Lincoln, Nov. 3, 1863"

- 30 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 22, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph franked address on envelope.

Very fine and important letter on the publication of intercepted correspondence. Marked "Private and Special."

"My dear Sir

I fear that the publication of a part of the intercepted correspondence, just now, may do harm, and I have to request of you, that so far as in your power, you will suppress any further publication of any part of it, either here, at New York, or elsewhere, for a few days.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

Lincoln on the Fort Pillow Massacre

- 31 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. 4to. Executive Department, Washington, May 3, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

A highly interesting and important historical letter on the massacre at Fort Pillow, and asking Welles for his opinion

as to the course to be pursued by the Government in the case. To this Welles wrote a reply, and this letter is accompanied with a rough draft of Mr. Welles' reply in pencil.

"Sir

It is now quite certain that a large number of our colored soldiers with their white officers, were, by the rebel force, massacred after they had surrendered, at the recent capture of Fort Pillow. So much is known, though the evidence is not quite ready to be laid before me. Meanwhile I will thank you to prepare, and give me in writing, your opinion as to what course, the Government should take in the Case.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

In the draft of Welles' reply, which accompanies this, he advises not to decide the course to follow hastily, and to insist that the guilty parties be surrendered by the confederate government for punishment; but he abhors the doctrine of retaliation as barbarous and inhuman, and advises against it.

- 32 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, June 18, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.

A fine letter of sympathy for his old friend Denio.

"My dear Sir

It seems that my old friend C. B. Denio is in some trouble, pecuniarily, in consequence of not being allowed expenses, and perhaps pay, in coming here. I feel confident he has not meant wrong, and I shall be glad for you to do the best for him you can, consistently with law & the good of the service.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 33 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 28, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir

Please find some way to relieve me from the embarrassment of this case. Let me have a return of the papers, with your answer by 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, at which time I am engaged to see the gentlemen who now present the case.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

- 34 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 3, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"My dear Sir

It is absolutely necessary that the Sec. of War shall be furnished with the number of Navy enlistments, at each locality, under the present law, by three o'clock P. M. to day. Please furnish them.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

Lincoln in reference to taking the votes of the Seamen and Sailors

- 35 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 10, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

A fine letter in reference to taking the votes of the Seamen and Sailors in his second presidential campaign.

"My dear Sir

The bearer, Mr. Jones, calls on you to obtain facilities for taking the votes of Seamen & Sailors. Please do all for him in this respect which you consistently can. Mr. Jones is Chairman of the Union State Central Committee for the State of New York.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln "

- 36 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, March 7, 1865. To Hon. Gideon Welles. "Private."

"M. de Mareil who bears this, is the Editor of the *Messenger—Franco-Americain*, a French Newspaper published in the City of New York, which has sustained the Union cause during the war with great ability and energy. I hope that any advertising which can be legally and appropriately given to a journal of this class, may be given to M. Mareil.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln "

- 37 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Concluding part of an A. L. S. 8vo. The upper portion burnt off.

* * * "desires to have a portion of the Marine force. Let him have it once, unless you think there is some insuperable objection, in which case call and see me at once.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln "

- 38 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. N. S. small 8vo, no date. Damaged by fire, but bearing his signature, "Lincoln," only, a very unusual form.

"Would like to have your brief for California —onments. Lincoln "

- 39 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. "Lincoln" 8vo, no date. To Hon. Gideon Welles, with autograph addressed envelope "From the President."

"James M. Chambers was appointed Navy Agent at Philadelphia, some days ago. Send me the Commission.

Yours

Lincoln "

- 40 **Lincoln.** Signatures on one-page 8vo of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, "A. Lincoln, William H. Seward, S. P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, W. Dennison," scorched on margins; and Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet, signatures on an 8vo sheet, "Andrew Johnson, Hugh McCulloch, J. M. Schofield, O. H. Browning," scorched on margins. 2 pieces.

**The Most Interesting Document ever signed by
Lincoln, who thinks he will be Defeated by
McClellan.**

- 41 **Lincoln, Abraham.** D. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, August 23, 1864. To Gideon Welles.

This is one of the most remarkable papers ever signed by Lincoln, a copy of which he sent to all the members of his Cabinet. It was indited when the Presidential Campaign of 1864 was in full swing, and such decided antagonism had been exhibited by the people at large and the army and navy against his administration, that he concluded he had not a chance of being re-elected President of the United States for the second time. This document although not in the hand of Lincoln still is signed by him in a large bold signature. Unfortunately it has been damaged by fire on the center fold, destroying a few words of the text, but not so much so but that it can be deciphered. The signature, however, is in fine shape. I quote it in full:

" Executive Mansion,

Washington, Aug. 23, 1864.

This morning as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be re-elected. Then it will be my duty to Co-operate with the President elect, so as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterwards.

A. Lincoln."

- 42 **Lincoln.** A contemporary copy of endorsment upon the Record, in the Case of the United States *vs.* Frank W. Smith, which was signed by Lincoln and dated March 18, 1865, with a letter from Frank W. Smith to Gideon Welles, dated June 14, 1865, asking for the copy, and Welles' autograph draft of his letter. 8 pages, 8vo. To F. W. Smith.

This is a very interesting incident, and exhibits the tender heart Lincoln possessed. Smith had been found guilty of fraud by a Court Martial, the contract he was performing amounted to nearly two million dollars, but Smith was convicted of stealing only a few hundred. Lincoln, in reversing the decision of the Court Martial, mentions that if he had been convicted of stealing two hundred thousand dollars, his case would have born a different aspect, but he cannot believe that Smith was guilty, on account of the small amount in question, and, consequently, Lincoln ordered the accused discharged. In Welles letter he gives an account of his conversation with Lincoln on the subject, and intimating that he did not agree with the President, he sends Smith this copy, and says it was necessary for him, in consenting to allow a copy to be made, to explain to Mr. Smith the circumstances in the case, which are not very complimentary to Mr. Smith.

- 43 **Lincoln.** An Anonymous Letter of peculiar import. To Gideon Welles.

"Will you request Mr. Lincoln to call home Mrs. Lincoln. She is disgracing herself & motifying her friends attending Beecher's meetings."

- 44 **Lincoln.** An A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, from Alfred Conkling, Roscoe Conkling's father. Utica, Dec. 8, 1873. To Gideon Welles.

Thanking Welles for his admirable vindication of Abraham Lincoln from the aspersion of Mr. Adams.

- 45 **Lincoln.** An A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo, of David Davis, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and Delegate to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Lincoln, dated Bloomington, Ill., July 27, 1872. To Gideon Welles.

In answer to a request from Mr. Welles in reference to the formation of Lincoln's Cabinet.

"I never before heard that Mr Lincoln offered the Treasury or any other Dept to Mr Guthrie. Mr Joshua Speed of Louisville was one of Mr Lincoln's cherished friends, & is a gentleman of the highest character & his statements on the subject can be relied on. 2^d, Mr Lincoln never told me that he had tendered a Seat in his Cabinet to Mr Gillmer of North Carolina, but my understandg always has been that he did," * * * I have no doubt that Mr Lincoln had determined on your appointment, before he left Springfield, and that the Cabinet was very little changed from the original design," * * * I regret most sorrowfully the publication of Mr Lamon's Book."

- 46 **Lincoln.** A contemporary route draft of the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, Sept. 2, 1862, Freeing the Slaves, 3 pages, folio. In envelope from the State Department, addressed to Welles.

Formation of Lincoln's Cabinet

- 47 **Lincoln's Cabinet.** A series of very important Letters from Prominent Men in reference to the Formation of Lincoln's Cabinet, viz.: A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, of M. Howard, Washington, Feb. 24, 1861, Feb. 25, 1861; A. L. S. 8vo of Geo. G. Fogg, Washington, Feb. 27, 1861; A. L. S. 4to of M. Howard, Washington, Feb. 27, 1861; 2 pages, 8vo, Washington, Feb. 28, 1861; and a Telegram from Hannibal Hamlin, dated Washington (Feb. 28, 1861), to Gideon Welles, desiring to see Mr. Welles at once. 6 pieces

These letters are of unusual interest, and prove that Mr. Welles was advocated for a Cabinet position by the Vice-President and many other men, although opposed by Seward. In one of Mr. Howard's letters he mentions an interview with Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Hamlin, in which Mr. Hamlin asked the President "whether the administration was going to be a Seward administration for the benefit of Mr. Seward or a Lincoln administration, the reply was emphatic that it would be the latter." He also mentions the chances of Simon Cameron, and also of Colfax, which he considers as slim. In Fogg's letter he mentions an interview with Lincoln, in which he urged Welles for the Post Office instead of the Navy Department. Howard's letter of Feb. 27, 1861, says: "If Mr. Lincoln should proclaim his Cabinet this morning it would be, Seward—State, Chase—Treasury, Cameron—War, Welles—Navy, Baker—Atty Genl, Smith—Interior, Winter Davis, P M Genl," &c. I have mentioned enough to show how the political pot boiled. Poor Lincoln, not having a very good knowledge of leading men, was besieged by unprincipled politicians, and it is a wonder he made as good a Cabinet as he did, but it would be interesting to know who foisted upon him the "Winnebago Chief" for the war portfolio, but he got rid of him all right.

- 48 **Lincoln Cabinet.** A series of interesting and important letters from leading men in reference to the formation of Abraham Lincoln's cabinet, viz.: A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to, of Preston King, dated Washington, Feb. 6, 1861, and A. L. S.

4 pages, 4to, dated Washington, Jan. 28, 1861, and Feb. 20, 1861; A. L. S. 8vo, of Geo. D. Morgan, dated Albany, Feb. 19, 1861; six A. L. S. 8vo, of Geo. G. Fogg, dating from Jan. 5 to Feb. 5, 1861; A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to, of Edward L. Pierce, dated Boston, Jan. 8, 1861; A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, of Henry B. Stanton, dated Washington, Jan. 7, 1861; A. L. S. 7 pages, 8vo, of John S. Williams, dated Washington, Feb. 17, 1861; A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo, of J. D. Baldwin, dated Worcester, Jan. 7, 1861; A. N. S. on card of J. P. Allyn, and A. L. S. 8vo, of Willis & Gillette, dated New York, Jan. 24, 1861; A. L. S. 4to and 8vo of James Dixon, dated Washington, Jan. 8, Jan. 27 and Feb. 13, 1861.

18 pieces

These are very similar in their import to the preceding lot and really should go with them. They all strenuously advocate Mr. Welles' appointment and comment on the chances of the other members of the cabinet.

- 48A **Lincoln, Abraham.** Autograph endorsement, signed, Aug. 29, 1863, on the back of a letter from Andrew G. Curtin, the War Governor of Pennsylvania, dated Harrisburg, Aug. 22, 1863, introducing A. J. Salsbury.

"Secretary of the Navy please see & hear the bearer. A. Lincoln, Aug. 29, 1863."

- 48B **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, April 11, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Burnt on the margins, destroying a portion of text and signature.

In reference to an appointment in the navy.

- 48C **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, June 8, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Discolored.

"Herewith is a letter of Col. Fremont which contains some information I suppose your Department ought so have.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln."

- 48D **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 21, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Discolored by fire.

"I am induced to think it probable that Mr. William R. Hopkins lately dismissed from the place of ——— Professor, in the Naval School, is an entirely loyal man. I shall be glad if you will investigate the case so as to be fully satisfied yourself; and if satisfied that he is loyal, restore him to his place.

Yours truly

A Lincoln."

48E Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. Executive Mansion, April 6, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Damaged by fire, destroying a portion of the text, but signature intact.

"I have a letter (here from Fort.) Sumter which Commodore (Stri)ngham ought to see before he leaves,

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

48F Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, March 22, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Damaged by fire, destroying a part of the text, but signature intact.

"I understand there is a vacancy in the office of Engineer in Chief of the Navy, which I shall have to fill by appointment. Will you please avail yourself of all the means in your power for determining, and present me the names of the best men for the service.—of other circumstances.

Yours &c

A. Lincoln."

48G Lincoln, Abraham. A. L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, April 15, 1861. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Charred by fire on the edges.

"I must relieve myself of the remaining California appointments. The charge against Samuel Bell is nnsustained & in fact, in a good degree, disproved. I therefore request that you send me a Commission for him as Navy Agent.

Yours truly

A Lincoln."

48H Lincoln, Abraham. A. N. S. on both sides of a small card. Sept. 19, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Charred by fire on lower edge, signature intact.

In reference to Mrs. Bushnell's son.

48J Lincoln, Abraham. A. N. S. on small card. Dec. 13, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Charred on lower edge by fire, signature intact.

A note of introduction.

48K Lincoln, Abraham. A. N. S. on small card, no date. To Hon. Gideon Welles.

"Sec. of Navy please send me the contract (if there is one) with the man who is *pretending* to build the Engine in the Pensacola.

A. Lincoln."

48L Lincoln, Abraham. A. N. S. on both sides of a small card. Nov. 15, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Chared by fire on edges.

"The Vanderbilt is at sea. If we could get one, two or three more, heavy, swift steamers out, on something like the same plan, I think it would be a good thing. Sec. of Navy, please see Mr. Halstead.

A. Lincoln."

Executive Mansion

March 10, 1862

Hon. Sec. of Navy

My dear Sir

I have just seen
Lieut. Worden, who says the
"Monitor" could be boarded
and captured ^{easily} ~~very easily~~
first, after boarding, by
weakening the turret, so
that it would not turn,
and then by pouring water
in her & drowning her ma-
chinery - He is decidedly
of opinion she should not
go sky-larking up to Norfolk.
Yours truly
A. Lincoln

- 48M Lincoln, Abraham. A. N. S. on small card, 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Charred by fire on edges, destroying a part of text.
 "This introduces Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, successor to our lamented friend Lovejoy. Please see him.
 A. Lincoln."
- 48N Lincoln, Abraham. A series of A. N. S. on small cards. All dated 1864. To Hon. Gideon Welles. Damaged by fire, but signatures decipherable. 8 pieces
All notes of introduction.
- 48P Lincoln, Abraham. A series of A. N. S. on small cards. All dated 1864. To Gideon Welles. Damaged by fire, and signatures nearly obliterated. 5 pieces
All notes of introduction.

Miscellaneous

All Relating To Civil War Times

- 49 Almy, John J. Rear Admiral. Commanded the gun-boats South Carolina, Juniata and Connecticut in the Civil war. Served with distinction in the war with Mexico. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. U. S. ship "Pensacola," Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 12, 1873. To Hon. Gideon Welles.
A fine and interesting letter, thanking Mr. Welles for his able writings in defence of the navy.
 "As a general thing, Naval Officers are not writers, nor speakers in public, they are not politicians, and are not given to 'blowing their own trumpets.' They let their acts speak for themselves. * * * The Navy is fortunate in having an able and well-informed advocate like yourself," &c.
- 50 Andrews, M. S. G. Major commanding Fort Hatteras and dependencies. A. D. S. 4to. Head Quarters, Camp Hatteras, Aug. 11, 1861.
An order to allow the schooner "Precilla," of Maryland, taken as a prize, to proceed to sea.
- 51 Anonymous Letters to Hon. Gideon Welles, dating between 1860 and 1863, imparting information about the enemy, giving free advice as to the proper manner to conduct the war. Many of them of a threatening character, commenting on Mr. Lincoln's administration. Some are calling for protection, others tell how Union forces can be raised in Tennessee and Missouri; how to capture Norfolk and New Orleans. They are, in fact, a curious gathering of commu-

nications from friend and foe under assumed names and were written from cities throughout the North and some from the South, even London and Liverpool. 40 pieces

An interesting chapter in the life of a public man during the war, and shows how he is pestered with unreliable statements and threats from a class of lunatics that cannot be reached.

- 52 **Autographs** of Wm. H. Seward, Gideon Welles and E. W. Bates, on one sheet; and three autographs of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter on another sheet. As a lot.
- 53 **Babcock, James F.** Journalist and Politician. Two A. L. S. 8vo, one 3 pages and one 6 pages, both dated New Haven, Feb. 3, 1868. To Gideon Welles.
Interesting letters in reference to conversations he had with Abraham Lincoln on cabinet appointments.
- 54 **Babcock, James F.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo, dated New Haven, between Oct. 8, 1867, and June 25, 1868. To Gideon Welles. 6 pieces
Containing much political information and matters relating to the navy.
- 55 **Balch, Geo. B.** Rear Admirai. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, March 14, 1867. To Gideon Welles.
- 56 **Bates, Edward.** Attorney-General in Lincoln's cabinet. A. L. S. 4to. Attorney-General's office, Aug. 15, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
Enclosing an anonymous letter sent him, to Mr. Welles.
"There is a smack of cowardly meanness about anonymous letters. I always have a suspicion of them * * * and yet there may be something worth notice in the enclosed." *The anonymous writer is rather rough on Captain Stringham and other naval officers. It is dated Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1861.*
- 57 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 8vo. Aug. 15, 1861, marked confidential. To Gideon Welles, with franked addressed envelope.
Enclosing a letter from Mr. N. P. Trist, of Philadelphia, dated Aug. 14, 1861, accusing an officer in the navy (Felix Senae, paymaster) as a traitor and a relative of Mr. Mallory, of Florida.
- 58 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Att'y-Gen'l's Office, Aug. 22, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
In reference to party adherence.

"As individuals we cannot afford to have splits and cabals among ourselves, that will ruin us in detail. And as an Admⁿ we cannot afford to allow our cause to be separated in the public mind, from the cause of the country. The country just now, has one other representative, therefore, to desert the one cause, is to abandon the other."

- 59 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 8vo. Feb. 5, 1862. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.

Asks the return of a pamphlet, "Binney's Essay upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus."

"The work is in great demand, and somebody has *hooked* my last copy."

- 60 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Att'y-Genl's Office, May 19, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

Introducing Mr. Rumbolt of St. Louis.

"He has a plan for building Steam iron-clad gunboats, which he and some of his friends think the best thing yet found."

- 61 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 8vo. Att'y-Genl's Office, July 10, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

"A friend in Missouri sends me some of our home wine, 'Dry Catawba' by name, which I think a very fair *Hock*, * * * and I am charged to hand over a portion of it to you, as a small token of gratitude for the inestimable services rendered by the Navy under your able direction."

- 62 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Att'y-Genl's Office, June 13, 1864. To Gideon Welles.

He mentions that he has requested President Lincoln to release from prison the son of Capt. Shock; he did not want to take the responsibility himself, unless Welles would write him, and advocate it. He asks Welles to write the President on the subject.

- 63 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. St. Louis, Dec. 12, 1865. To Gideon Welles.

Complimenting Mr. Welles on his able report of the Navy Department.

"While it is a high & just commendation of the Navy, it is an honest, bold & pointed vindication of yourself."

He then touches on the debauched condition of politics in Missouri.

- 64 **Bates, Edward.** A. L. S. 8vo, Oct. 27, 1864; and A. L. S. 8vo, no date. 2 pieces.

- 65 **Bennett, James Gordon.** The Distinguished Journalist. Owner of the New York Herald. A. L. S. 8vo. New York, May 22, 1873. To Gideon Welles.

Asking Mr. Welles if he is contemplating a reply to Mr. Adams' criticisms on Abraham Lincoln.

- 66 **Bigelow, John.** Journalist. Edited the Autobiography of Franklin. A. L. S. 8 pages, 8vo, Paris, Sept. 8, 1863, to Geo. H. Morgan; and A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo, April 24, no date. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces

In the letter to Mr. Morgan he gives an interesting account of the fitting out of Confederate privateers by the English and French Governments, and furnishes information as to destination of their intended cruises, and dilates fully on the friendship exhibited towards the Confederate cause by both the English and French.

- 67 **Blaine, James G.** Secretary of State. D. S. 4to. May 30, 1866. To Gideon Welles. Signed also by W. P. Fessenden, F. A. Pike, L. M. Morrill, and others.
A petition for the appointment of A. B. Farwell.

- 68 **Blair, Frank P.** Major-General in the Union Army. A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, March 11, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
On political appointments.

- 69 **Blair, Montgomery.** Postmaster-General under Lincoln. A contemporary Copy of his Views on the Admission of West Virginia into the Union. 15 pages, 4to.
These views were written and addressed to President Lincoln. This is Gideon Welles' copy.

- 70 **Blair, Montgomery.** An L. S. 6 pages (the last page in his autograph), 4to, from John A. Andrews, War Governor of Massachusetts, to Montgomery Blair, dated Boston, May 6, 1861, with addressed envelope, upon which he has written: "I hope the President will read this, & send to Mr. Welles. M. Blair."

An important historical letter, in which he requests Blair to ask a favor of President Lincoln.

"I pray you claim and secure to us the right, as ours was the first Military force to Encounter the shock of Arms, (namely, the Sixth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line) the right to furnish Six regiments in numbers, and to March with the advancing column over the very streets where our brothers poured out their blood."

- 71 **Blair, Montgomery.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Washington, Dec. 10, 1872. To Gideon Welles.

A highly interesting political letter, in reference to the times and the Presidential campaign, in which he accuses the money power of trying to control the government.

"The means determined on, was to operate with enormous sums of money within the Democratic organization, & that this was done, is not only notorious, but the fact is substantially avowed by the President himself. He (Grant) said to an interviewer whose report of the conversation, is recognized by the Radical Press generally to be correct, that after the nomination of Mr Greeley at Baltimore, his friends became alarmed & insisted that it was necessary for him to change his Cabinet, to avoid defeat. He said he was not alarmed because he had *pickets* in every Greeley Camp great and small throughout the Country," &c.

- 72 **Blair, Montgomery.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo, some of them six and eight pages in length, written in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1873. To Gideon Welles. 5 pieces

A series of long and interesting letters in reference to Mr. Welles' articles on Lincoln and Seward appearing in the "Galaxy." In these articles he defends the character of Lincoln against the aspersions of Mr. Adams. Mr. Blair comments on them at length, throwing in some of his own recollections relating to the subject.

- 73 **Blair, Montgomery.** A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. Washington, March 16, 1874. To Gideon Welles.

A long and fine political letter, giving reminiscences and facts connected with the Grant and Greeley campaign. Speaks of scandals under Grant's administration, mentions the death of Sumner, whom he eulogizes, and congratulates Welles on the publication of his book on Lincoln and Seward.

- 74 **Blair, Montgomery.** A. L. S. 2 pages, large folio. Washington, Jan. 22, 1874. To Gideon Welles.

A letter of considerable importance as portraying the character of Seward in his opposition to Lincoln. He makes some selections from Seward's diplomatic correspondence, which he suggests that Welles insert in his work on Lincoln and Seward. He says they relate to Seward's intrigue in relation to Fort Sumter, Pickens, &c. It is accompanied with a letter from Major J. F. Lee, dated Jan. 22, 1874, which says:

"If I were to tell what I know of Seward I should sacrifice my reputation for veracity."

- 75 **Blair, Montgomery.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Falkland, Md., July 25, 1875. To Gideon Welles.

He mentions the death of his brother, General Frank P. Blair, and gives many interesting incidents in his life.

- 76 **Blair, Montgomery.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Washington, Feb. 14, 1877. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.

A highly important historical letter, taking exceptions to General Grant's statement as to President Johnson's feelings toward General Robert E. Lee at the time of the assassination of Lincoln, in which Grant asserted that Johnson wanted to behead General Lee on the day after Mr. Lincoln's murder, which Gideon Welles, in his statement, denied.

"Your statements agree entirely with my own memory of what took place at the time. I would certainly have heard of the proposition if it had ever been made, as I did hear of the proposed arrest of Lee & his trial for treason subsequently."

- 77 Blair, Montgomery. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Washington, Feb. 4, 1877. To Gideon Welles.

This letter also refers to Grant's assertion in reference to Johnson wishing to behead General Lee.

"I had a talk yesterday with Mr Garrett, President of the B. & O. R R Co. in the course of which he said that Grant had told him that Johnson insisted upon *beheading* Genl Lee, on account of the Murder of Lincoln. Grant said that Johnson had first expressed this purpose at the Cabinet meeting held in the Treasury building which took place on the day succeeding the murder, and several times afterwards. I told Mr Garrett that I did not believe it. Garrett came over in the train with Grant on the morning after the murder, having received the Eve before a dispatch from Stanton asking him to bring Grant on, Grant being at the time of the murder some where near Philadelphia. That before seeing Grant, he Garrett, had heard that it was proposed to Execute both Johnston (Joe) & Lee & he spoke to Grant on the way over on the subject, & Grant had then told him he would protest against it. They had gone home on parole given to him, & he felt bound to protect them. Afterwards he visited Grant at his Head Qrs & Grant himself then told him of the purpose of Johnson (the President) had expressed of executing Lee & that he, Grant, had interposed. That Grant told him, Garrett, that he would resign his commission in the Army if the Execution took place. I heard at the time that there was some talk of arresting Lee & that Grant had interfered. But I never heard before that Johnson desired it or that he ever expressed any such brutal purpose that he would behead Lee."

- 78 Blair, Montgomery. A Series of Letters (mostly A. L. S.) 4to or 8vo, dating from Dec. 25, 1861, to July 15, 1877. To Gideon Welles. 30 pieces

A fine lot, teeming with political notes of those stirring times in which the campaigns of Grant and Greeley took place, the ignominious stealing of the presidency from Tilden, &c. Blair was a War Democrat, and joined the Lincoln administration to preserve the union, and, like Welles, who was also a War Democrat, he deprecated the low cast of the

republican party after the war, and the political information he furnishes in these letters, if known, would pull down many an idol among those hiding under the folds of poor Lincoln's cloak to perpetuate their villainous propaganda.

- 79 **Black, Jeremiah S.** Attorney-General under Buchanan. A. L. S. 8vo. Providence, June 16, 1867. To President Andrew Johnson.

Pleading against some injustice against Admiral Goldsboro (against his retirement).

- 80 **Blunt, Geo. W.** Hydrographer. New York Pilot Commissioner. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, March 9, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

Mentions the names of two persons, James A. Semple, paymaster, and his deputy, Greyson, in the employ of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who, he says, are traitors, and are giving information to the enemy.

- 81 **Boutwell, E. B.** Commander, United States Navy. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, Washington, March 5, 1861, and A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, Washington, March 5, 1861. To the Secretary of the Navy. 2 pieces

Complaining of injustice done him by Secretary of the Navy Toucey, and asks to be righted.

- 82 **Broadside.** By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation. Washington, April 19, 1861. *Lincoln declaring a blockade against the ports of the seceding States. Very rare.*

- 83 **Broadside.** "To Secessionists and all Concerned, 'National Sovereignty' and 'States'-Rights' Compared;" with a brief summary of the fatal consequences of the distinction being disregarded, and the Remedy, by a Southern Friend of the Union. 4to. Washington, Sept., 1861. *Rare.*

- 84 **Broadside.** Amnesty Proclamation, 3 pages, folio.

A proof sheet of President Johnson's Proclamation granting Amnesty to all persons who have taken part in the rebellion against the United States Government, under the conditions contained therein, with several corrections in the hand of Gideon Welles, and others.

- 85 **Broadside.** Secretary Welles and the Bodugger Candidate in Council. The Doom of 100 Workmen to loss of employment! The Discharge of crippled Soldiers! Democratic Sympathy for Wounded Soldiers! Folio.

In reference to Chas. A. Shaw and Secretary Welles discharging Republicans from the Navy Yard.

- 86 **Broadside.** Printed Letter from the National Union. Executive Committee of Philadelphia to Abraham Lincoln. Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1863. 4to.
Complaining of the employment of disloyal men in the Government Offices in Philadelphia, but for goodness sake glance at the names signing it—Edwin A. Merrick, Wm. H. Keen, Wm. Andrew—is that not enough?
- 87 **Broadside.** Gerrit Smith to Montgomery Blair. Petersboro, April 5, 1862. 3 pages, folio.
In reference to the abolition of slavery, and deprecating the colonization movement.
- 88 **Broadside.** Circulars issued by various political clubs during the war, in Philadelphia, Hartford, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, &c. Invitations to patriotic gatherings and festivals, &c. 18 pieces
- 89 **Buckingham, Wm. A.** War Governor of Connecticut. A series of A. L. S. 8vo, dated Norwich, Feb. 2 and Feb. 4, 1861. To Gideon Welles. 3 pieces
In reference to the appointment of Commissioners to the Peace Convention to be held in Washington, and naming those he appointed.
- 90 **Buckingham, Wm. A.** A. L. S. 4to. Norwich, March 12, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
- 91 **Cameron, Simon.** Secretary of War under Lincoln. The "Winnebago Chief." A. L. S. 4to. Lochiel, Dec. 7, 1862. To Gideon Welles.
Asking Welles' aid in securing the election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and requesting the withholding of certain appointments in the Navy until after the election.
- 92 **Cameron, Simon.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo between 1861 and 1864. To Gideon Welles. 8 pieces
- 93 **Chase, Salmon P.** Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln. Chief Justice of the United States. A. L. S. 8vo, no date, on the back leaf of an A. L. S. 8vo to him from G. A. Magruder, dated Cincinnati, May 23, 1861, to Gideon Welles.
In reference to the resignation of Magruder from the Navy, which Chase promised would be accepted. It appears he was discharged instead, under a stigma, which he wished removed.

- 94 **Chase, Salmon P.** A. L. S. 8vo. April 2, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
- 95 **Chase, Salmon P.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo or 4to, dating from 1861 to 1867, to Gideon Welles. 11 pieces
Mostly relating to affairs of the Navy, introductions, &c.
- 96 **Chase, Salmon P.** A. L. S. 8vo, no date. To Gideon Welles.
"Please come around to my office & bring the letters sent by you to New York authorizing the Extraordinary disbursement there. Gen. Cameron is here and a consultation is necessary in order to answer the Committee of this Department in New York."
- 97 **City of Washington.** An invitation to Gideon Welles to be present at the Post Office Department on the occasion of raising a flag over the building, dated Washington, May 18, 1861. Signed by John B. L. Skinner, R. O. Sidney, C. F. Macdonald and Thos. J. McCamant.
- 98 **Confederate Flag.** Water-color drawing of the proposed Confederate Flag, by C. R. Stellwagen, draughtsman to Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, April 29, 1862; and water-color drawing of the "Rebel Flag." Both on cardboard, about 8 x 9 in. 2 pieces
- 99 **Confederate.** Report of guards mounted at C. S. Military Prisons Hospital during July, 1864. Signed by Lieutenant Thomas B. Estes, Robert Durnell, M. S. Bowman, L. Rucker, James A. Scott, R. J. Adams, John Dufany, Thos. Robinson, M. H. Gibbs and John Cushing. Folio. 12 pieces
- 100 **Confederate. Specimens** of Blank Bonds, Commissions, &c., used by the Confederate States Government. 13 pieces
These are all genuine and were presented to Mr. Welles by Richard D. Cutts, Washington, June 10, 1865, with his letter of presentation.
- 101 **Confederates.** Ticket of admittance to the London Confederate States Aid Association Lecture, Nov. 20, 1862, and with a printed letter, signed by Frederick Nurse, asking the recipient to join the association.
- 102 **Dahlgren, John A.** Rear Admiral. Reduced Fort Sumter to ruins. L. S. 4to. Dec. 30, 1868.
Report on the number of watchmen in the navy yards.
- 103 **Dahlgren, John A.** A. L. S. in the third person, 8vo. Washington, March 25, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
Presenting photographs of Chinese forts, taken after their capture in 1860 by the English and French.

- 104 **Dahlgren, John A.** L. S. 4to. Washington, July 9, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
Accompanied with his report on Mr. Lindsay's "Young American Pistol."
- 105 **Dana, Chas. A.** Journalist and Author. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, Feb. 21 (1861?). To Gideon Welles.
 "It seems to me very desirable that such a pen as yours should not rest while this great fight is going on. You may perform the service without being personally involved in the struggle."
- 106 **Dana, Chas. A.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. New York, March 22, 1872. To Gideon Welles.
In reference to the examination into the Navy Department.
 "It seemed indispensable that some person high in your administration should be summoned and I accordingly named Mr Faxon *** to testify as to the condition in which the various claims were left when you retired, and to identify documents. I assume that some of the latter have been stolen & hidden & some mutilated. *** Robeson has packed the committee but we have got a fair field, and will give them a rough time."
- 107 **Dana, Chas. A.** A. L. S. 8vo. New York, March 7, 1861, and Oct. 27, 1870. To Gideon Welles.
- 108 **Davis, Chas. H.** Rear Admiral U. S. Navy. Attacked the Confederate fleet opposite Memphis and destroyed all but one vessel. L. S. 4to. Navy Department, June 10, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
This is a fine California item and a very important letter, enclosing a manuscript report of six pages, signed, in reference to the importance of Acapulco to the United States as a coaling station, harbor, &c. He gives an exhaustive account of its situation, climate, soil and people, and says certain corporations, American and British, are endeavoring to obtain possession of the lands and harbor fronts, and advises prompt action on the part of the United States.
- 109 **Davis, J. C. Bancroft.** Diplomatist and American Correspondent of the London Times. A series of A. L. S. 8vo. London, July 6th, 8th and 24th, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
Giving information as to vessels fitting out, some presumably for the Confederates, and commenting on the unfriendly spirit exhibited by England towards the United States.
- 110 **De Forest, John W.** Author and Distinguished Officer in the Union Army. Two A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. New Haven, Sept. 2, 1861. 2 pieces

- 111 **Dennison, Wm.** Post-master General under Lincoln, and War Governor of Ohio. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Annapolis, May 11, 1867. To Gideon Welles.
Asking that his son on his graduation be ordered to the "Minnesota."
- 112 **Dennison, Wm.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo, 1865. To Gideon Welles. 4 pieces
All letters of introduction.
- 113 **Dennison, Wm.** L. S. 4to. Columbus, June 3d, and July 8, 1861. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces
- 114 **Dix, John A.** Major-General, and Governor of New York. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, Jan. 22, 1877. To Gideon Welles.
Against the manner in which Hayes was made President.
As old Democrats, and as Republicans of 1861, we cannot approve of the Acts of the Joint Committee of Congress taking the election of President out of the hands of the Electoral College. You think Mr. Tilden lawfully elected. I think the same thing as to Gov. Hayes, neither of us wishes a President born of a rape on the Constitution".
- 115 **Dix, John A.** L. S. as President of the Union Pacific Railroad, dated New York, Oct. 2, 1866. To Gideon Welles.
An invitation to Mr. Welles and his family to join in an excursion given to celebrate the completion of the road from Omaha, westward to the 100th meridian of longitude.
- 116 **Dix, John A.** L. S. 8vo. New York, Nov. 23, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
Will be grateful to receive from Mr. Welles a communication on the occasion of breaking ground on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, Dec. 1, 1863.
- 117 **Du Pont, Samuel F.** Rear-Admiral. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, "Wabash." Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 15, 1862.
Introducing Acting Lieutenant Preston, and requesting his advancement in the service.
- 118 **Ellsworth, Wm. W.** Jurist and Governor of Connecticut. L. S. 4to. Hartford, 1861.
Asking Welles to use his influence with Lincoln and Seward to have him appointed Commissioner of Claims under the Grenada Treaty.
- 119 **Ellsworth, Wm. W.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Washington, July 25, 1830. To John M. Niles, with franked address.

- 120 **Evarts, Wm. M.** Attorney-General of the United States. Chief counsel for Johnson in his impeachment trial. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Windsor, Aug. 12, 1863. To Gideon Welles. *Asking the advancement in the navy of Ensign J. M. Smalley.*
- 121 **Fairfax, Daniel M.** Rear-Admiral. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, and 2 pages, 8vo. New London, May 12, 1877. To Gideon Welles. *Reviewing the interpretation of certain laws regarding the navy, and complaining of junior officers being placed above him. He asks to get his proper rating and requests Mr. Welles' assistance.*
- 122 **Fairfax, Daniel M.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. New London, June 14, no year. To Gideon Welles. *An exceedingly interesting letter, giving his opinion of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant.*
 "I spent an hour longer with you, for there was several points I wanted you to tell me about, Connected with the war, Mr Lincoln and Johnson. I admired them both, & warmly espoused the cause of the latter when so unfairly assailed by the ultra Republican party. I never had any exalted opinion of Genl. Grant, either as a statesman or General. I feel now as I did when he was driven down upon the Tennessee, at Pittsburgh landing, that his whiskey was bad, and he used it too freely. I was introduced to him early in his Presidential Career, but then & since I regarded him as a very Common man, not possessed of any Cleverness as a military director or civil ruler."
- 123 **Fairfax, Daniel M.** A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. New London, May 17, no year. To Gideon Welles.
- 124 **Farragut, David G.** Vice-Admiral in the Union Navy. One of the most distinguished Commanders in the history of the Navy. Captured New Orleans. Defeated the Confederate Fleet in Mobile Bay, L. S. 4to. Brooklyn Navy Yard, June 22, 1865. To Edgar Welles, Prize Clerk of the Navy Dep't. *In reference to the appraisal of the vessels captured at New Orleans.*
- 125 **Farragut, David G.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, June 23, 1866. To Gideon Welles. *A private letter in reference to affairs of the navy.*

- 126 Farragut, David G. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. New York, May 3, 1867. To Gideon Welles.

In reference to the European Squadron, and thanking Mr. Welles for concurrence in his views on the same.

"I anticipate a most harmonious ship, & delightful cruise."

- 127 Farragut, David G. A. L. S. 7 pages, 8vo. U. S. Ship "Franklin," Gibraltar, Oct. 11, 1868. To Gideon Welles, with addressed stamped envelope.

In this letter Farragut gives an account of what he is doing, and intends to do, in reference to the European Squadron then under his command. He also touches on politics, and asks about the Seymour and Grant Campaign.

"To the chances of the former I can scarcely believe that Mr. Seymour could have beaten the President (Johnson) in a fair vote of the people, notwithstanding the impeachment, in fact it is difficult for me to think, that Mr. Seymour could ever be the choice of the American people of any party." *Speaking of Commodore Porter's chances of being made Secretary of the Navy, he says:* "If Genl Grant is elected, no doubt the Gen'l will do any thing in his power for him."

- 128 Farragut, David G. L. S. 5 pages, 8vo. New York, Dec. 7, 1869. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.

A fine historical paper, in which he gives a very neat account of how the New Orleans Expedition, was conceived, and tells what he had to do with it, casually mentioning his objection to including the Mortar Boats in the fleet.

"I have heard that Vice Admiral Porter had said that *he* first suggested the attack on that City [New Orleans] I suppose he meant the fleet, but I subsequently took up the idea that it was his original conception of which I knew nothing. My first intimation of the attack was a message through him from the Department to know if I thought New Orleans could be taken, to which I replied in the affirmative. The next message was to know if I thought I could take it, to which I answered that I thought so and if furnished with the proper means, was willing to try. Upon this I was ordered to Washington, when the Department informed me I should have all the Vessels I desired and many more, including a number of Mortar boats. To this I replied, that I did not want the *latter*, as they would be more in my way than otherwise, as I felt satisfied they would be an impediment in my mode of attack. I presume this was the origin of my supposed opposition to the Mortar boats. But as the Department seemed to think they were indispensable and had provided gun boats to tow and protect them in every emergency, I made no further objections. It will be seen that subsequently, in his letter the Vice Admiral made the same objection to them for passing up the river and although he there admits their inability for such purpose, he complains that I left them below the forts to be sacrificed and wrote to the Department for *ironclads* to reduce those defences," &c.

- 129 **Farragut.** A Copy of a letter from Gen. E. R. S. Canby, to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated New Orleans, April 19, 1866, mentioning that the grave charge of attempting the assassination of Capt. Baily when bearing a flag of truce from Admiral Farragut to the Mayor of New Orleans is now made against Mr. John T. Monroe (the Mayor), and recommending that no action be taken on Mr. Monroe's pardon. To this letter Admiral Farragut has written three lines in his autograph, signed. "I have no recollection of any thing of the report referred to by General Canby. Respectfully D. G. Farragut Vice Adm'l." There is also a copy of Mr. J. T. Monroe's (Mayor of New Orleans) letter to Commodore Thos. Baily, saying he is directed by the President if he knew anything of Mr. Monroe's connection with the attempted assassination of Capt. Baily, and asking him to send any information he may be able to give on the subject. The letter is dated April 25, 1866, and to it Commodore Baily sends the telegram (with the lot) dated Portsmouth, April 26, 1866, to John T. Monroe, in which he says, "I have never charged nor do I believe that you had anything to do with the plan to murder me." Sold as a lot.

A nice incident of vindictive partisanship exhibited by some of our stay-at-home patriots.

- 130 **Farragut.** The Original Telegram sent to Gideon Welles from Jas. E. Montgomery, at the request of Mrs. Farragut, announcing the death of Admiral Farragut, dated Portsmouth, Aug. 14, 1870, with the addressed envelope.
- 131 **Farragut, Mrs. V. L.** Wife of Admiral David G. Farragut. Three A. L. S. 8vo. Portsmouth, Sept. 14 and 26, 1870. To Gideon Welles, with stamped addressed envelopes, all in reference to the funeral obsequies and burial place of her husband, and an invitation to Gideon Welles from the Common Council of New York, Sept. 24, 1870, to be present at the funeral obsequies of Admiral Farragut. As a lot.

A beautiful memento of the great admiral.

- 132 **Ferry, Orris S.** Connecticut Brig.-Gen. in the Civil War and U. S. Senator. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Norwalk, Jan. 26, 1857. To Gideon Welles.

A fine political letter asking Mr. Welles to assist in forming a new political party (Republican) in Connecticut and to down no-nothingism.

- 133 **Fessenden, Wm. P.** Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln. Member of the Peace Convention. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Portland, Aug. 15, 1863. To Gideon Welles. *Complaining of the scandals, caused by the "Copperheads," at the Navy Yard at Kittery, and says that it is injuring the Administration, to a great extent, suggests a remedy.*
- 134 **Fessenden, Wm. P.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo, dated 1861-64. To Gideon Welles. 4 pieces. *Mostly relating to appointments in the Navy.*
- 135 **Field, David Dudley.** An Eminent Connecticut Clergyman and Author. A. L. S. 8vo, no year. To Gideon Welles.

Admiral Foote's report on the Western Flotilla

- 136 **Foote, Andrew Hull.** Rear-Admiral in the Union Navy. One of the most distinguished Naval Officers of the Civil War. A. L. S. 7 pages, 4to. Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Washington, Nov. 13, 1862. To Gideon Welles. *An historical letter, being nothing less than his report in detail, of the condition in which he found the Western Flotilla on his arrival at St. Louis; also on its equipment and subsequent service in the clearance of the Tennessee and Cumberland and partial clearance of the Mississippi Rivers. Mr. Welles has endorsed on the back of the letter: "Report of Rear Admiral Foot of his movements while in command of the Western Flotilla made by himself and handed me in person."*

Admiral Foote ready to attack the Forts on the Mississippi

- 137 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 4to, "Benton," March 12, 1862. To Gideon Welles. *This important letter is written from the Flagship "Benton," then in the Mississippi River. It tells of the intended attack on the forts, and mentions that he is aware of the responsibility placed on him.*
- "beg to be excused for this hasty letter, as we leave today for Nole and New Madrid and trust the God of Battle will give us victory. Island No 10 is very strongly fortified & we shall have a hard fight. I shall be very cautious as I appreciate the vast responsibility of keeping our flotilla from falling in to the rebels hands, as it would turn the whole tide of affairs against us. I will & have not shown jealousy against the army. I am on the best of terms with Genl's Grant, Smith & McClernand."*

Tells of the Chances of Capturing Fort Pillow

- 138 Foote, Andrew H. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Steamer "Benton," Off Fort Pillow, April 17, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

He gives a very discouraging report on the chances of capturing Fort Pillow. Complains of Pope moving his army from that vicinity and leaving him in the lurch. He is sick and suffering much from his wounded foot, but is willing to die for his country, and if he should be killed he asks Welles to vindicate his memory.

"I was quite hopeful last evening that in four days we would have this place, and be in Memphis in two more, when I retired last evening, but Gen'l Pope's departure has really left us in quite a forlorn condition comparatively. The ten regiments left are not of the right kind and have no tools to work with, but I will do all I can, but have little hope of that being much, in the face of such forts and ten gunboats already here, and others coming. It is the most trying position that a man can be placed in, as he cannot reinforce, while the enemy is receiving troops & Gun boats. * * * I am ready to die for my Country, but I do hope that if disaster comes you will vindicate my memory."

- 139 Foote, Andrew H. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Steamer "Benton," Off Fort Pillow, April 24, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

He complains of Pope leaving him in the lurch, and says, with Pope's assistance, he fully expected in a few days to be in Memphis, and no serious obstacles would intervene to prevent him from going to New Orleans. He mentions that he suffers much from his inflamed foot, which keeps him confined to his cabin. Would like to be relieved, but if the Government wishes him to remain, he will do so, but must not be held responsible, as he is suffering too much to properly command. In a postscript he says:

"We are shelling the Forts with Mortars & the rebels replying almost with gun for shell. When I sent the Surgeon's opinion to you of my case, Gen'l Pope was here and I confidently expected that yesterday we would have been in Memphis & no serious obstacles would intervene, from there to New Orleans, but he, Gen'l Pope, left the next evening & all plans were frustrated, Yet my foot goes on from bad to worse. I certainly stood up against it to the very last, but disease has prevailed."

**Foote compliments Welles on the efficiency of
The Navy Department, and tells of a bold
dash against Fort McHenry**

- 140 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. "Benton,"
Off Fort Pillow, April 27, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

A fine historical letter, in which he compliments Mr. Welles on the great improvement in the navy since he assumed the office of Secretary. He defines the idea of the "Flotilla," but it has been neglected because it was not understood.

"We are much weaker at Gun Boats than the rebels or our people suppose, therefore I dare not run great risks. I made a bold dash at Fort Henry to inspire terror & it succeeded. We then fought up stream. At Donelson I wanted to wait for three days & get some mortar boats and fight at a longer range, but Genl Halleck was in a hurry & we went in a close range, against my judgment, but still the rebel officers said that our fire had so demoralized their troops that they could not afterwards be brought up to their work, and the Com^{dr} of the Fort actually went down to Capt Davis in the 'Louisville' & offered to surrender the Fort to him as my representative."

- 141 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Steamer
"Benton," Off Fort Pillow, April 28, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

He speaks of his great suffering from his wound, and mentions the valuable assistance given him by Lieut. Phelps, and asks that he be made a commodore. Of war news he has this to say:

"A Report came to me last evening that the Steam Ram Louisiana of 16 heavy guns, had arrived at Memphis, and that in less than 10 days she would be up here and clean the river to a certainty. We shall make as good a fight as can be made with the means we have."

- 142 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Flag Steamer
"Benton," Off Fort Pillow, April 29, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

A great historical letter, in which he says he is glad Capt. Davis is coming to assist him, but he wants it distinctly understood that he has not asked to be relieved, although suffering greatly from his wound, which prevents him from rendering such efficient services as the flotilla requires. He asks Mr. Welles to correct in the newspapers which have wrongly reported that he has asked to be relieved; it is not so, and he is willing to give his life to save the country and flag. He then gives the news about the enemy.

"Several deserters came to us yesterday, and informed me that thirteen Rebel Gun Boats below, were to attack us at 3 O'clock this morning, six or seven of which were *rams*. We made some further preparation, by tying four Gun Boats stern up stream to the banks so as to bring the head down stream ready for a fight, and this Vessel with two others on the opposite bank the 'Benton' being furthest down towards the Forts & where the Gun Boats & rams would approach. We were on our Arms all night ready for a hard fight if the rebels came but none made their appearance. This morning three more deserters came in and report, that the rebels were ready to make the attack when a Council of War was held and it was voted to be *impracticable* to make the attack. Still we are as well prepared night & day, as our means will enable us to be, and our Officers & men are in good heart. The deserters paid me the Compliment to say my name was as much as Beauregard's among them, still we know deserters always exaggerate in their statements. I only report this in a private letter, as you kindly alluded to the prestige of my name, but I am now but comparatively a very weak Officer. I am not what I have been even. Still I do know that I possess the confidence of the Flotilla. You will excuse my egotism," &c.

Foote's letter in relation to provisioning and reinforcing Fort Sumter

- 143 **Fort Sumter Affairs.** An A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, of Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote, dated Navy Yard, April 9, 1861, to Gideon Welles, marked *Private*, together with copies of three letters of Capt. Samuel Mercer, dated April 7 and 8, 1861, to Capt. John Faunce, the Senior Officer, off Charleston Harbor, to Gideon Welles.

These letters all refer to the controversy caused by ordering Lieut. D. D. Porter, Vice Capt. Mercer, to the command of the "Powhatan," the vessel which occupied such a conspicuous place in the affairs of Fort Sumter. Commander Foote, who was brought into the controversy, in his letter says:

"Commodore Paulding quietly informed me this morning that you had suggested to him to say to me, in a kind way, that I had better execute no orders unless coming from you. I fully appreciate the delicate manner in which you have communicated your impressions to me, but I beg to say, most respectfully, in my own vindication, that in reference to the sailing of the 'Powhatan' specially referred to. I did detain that vessel as far as I had authority to do it, on receiving your telegram to do so, and until Captain Mercer, my superior officer, informed me that he should transfer his ship to Lt Comd'g Porter who would sail with her as he did, on the 6th instant. Again in referring to the events of the past week, I believe that in a personal interview, I could fully show that I have pursued the only course

which could possibly have accomplished the work which has been executed. And in case of the 'Powhatan,' after preparing her for sea in the shortest space of time, agreeable to your orders, as I was only a Commander and not a Commandant! my authority over her ceased and she was controlled by my superior officer. In fact I was not consulted, nor was I even present, when Captains Mercer, Meigs & Porter, in consultation, concluded the ship should be placed in the hands of Capt. or rather Lt. Comdg. Porter."

It will be recollected that in Feb., 1861, it was intended to send supplies and troops to Fort Sumter, but this was forbidden by President Buchanan, on proper grounds, but when Mr. Lincoln became president, Mr. G. V. Fox was selected to carry out the plans originally formed. It was thwarted however by the withdrawal of one of the ships the "Powhatan," which was to have taken part, and this is what caused the controversy alluded to in the above letter.

Fox's Account of the Attack on New Orleans

- 144 Fox, Gustavus Vasa. Naval Officer. Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln. Planned the capture of New Orleans. Chose Farragut as Commander, and Commissioner from the United States to Russia at the time of the threatened assassination of Alexander II. One of the liveliest wires of Lincoln's administration. A. L. S. 10 pages, 4to, Lowell, June 19, 1871; and A. L. S. 9 pages, 4to, Lowell, Aug. 12, 1871. Both to Gideon Welles.

Two very long letters of the greatest historical importance. They are, in fact, a detailed account of the inception of, and the expedition for, the capture of New Orleans. They are exceptionally rough on Commodore Porter and men high in the Lincoln administration; but, in giving to history an account of this great undertaking and which proved so successful, Mr. Fox had to tell the truth, and he does tell the truth. Of course you should know, if you do not, that the idea to attempt the capture of New Orleans was Mr. Fox's own. It received the full sanction of the President, the Secretaries of the Navy and War and of General McClellan; but, with all the power to back it, Fox had a hard time getting it into working shape. Jealousies and political wire-pulling were rife, but the crowning point of Mr. Fox's conception was in selecting Com. David G. Farragut to command the expedition. The mere fact of this selection (Farragut accepting and concurring in Fox's plan) virtually placed failure in the background. In these letters Fox is very complimentary to his chief, Gideon Welles, in

whom he had the greatest confidence, and he writes the narrative to freshen Mr. Welles' memory on those stirring events, of which Welles was writing an account. Really, these letters are so beautifully written, so truthful and interesting, that they should be printed as a monument to the memory of one of the brightest lights in the Civil war.

- 145 **Fox, Gustavus Vasa.** A. L. S. large 5 pages, folio. Keil, Prussia, Sept. 30, 1866. To Gideon Welles.

At the time of the writing of this letter Fox was about completing his mission from the United States to congratulate Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, on his escape from assassination. He mentions the splendid manner in which he was received, the delicacy he had to exercise so as not to displease other powers, and expressing his heartfelt pleasure on being on his journey homeward.

- 146 **Fox, Gustavus Vasa.** A. L. S. July 23 and July 26, 1871. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces

- 147 **Fremont, John C.** "The Path Finder." Major-General in the Civil War. Presidential nominee. A. L. S. 3 pages, large 8vo. Atheneum Club, London, May 24, 1861. To F. P. Blair.

He is in London purchasing cannon and rifles for the use of the Union army, and has decided to stay a while longer in hopes of securing more ordnance. He tells of the activities of the Confederate agents in London, of their purchase of two screw steamers, &c, and will try and get more definite information about them, but in the meantime he asks Gen. Blair to offer his (Fremont's) services to the President. In the post-script he says:

"The Government here I learn today, has given the most explicit orders that not a gun (Government Arms) shall be furnished to us, not even an old gun recast without it clearly knows that it is not for our use. * * * at Present privateers and war vessels will go out from these ports, which will be open to receive the prizes taken from us and to protect them until the adjudications of them are made in the port, and by the Courts of the Seceders. This is a singular kind of neutrality exercised against a nation contending with rebellious subjects."

- 148 **Fremont, John C.** A. L. S. 4to. New York, Sept. 20, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

Advocating the appointment of John H. Jenkins as pay-master in the navy.

- 149 **Godwin, Parke.** Editor and Author. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, April 23, no year.
- 150 **Grant, U. S.** Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces. President. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Near Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 19, 1864. To Gideon Welles.
Giving the requirements necessary to be appointed a staff officer.
- 151 **Grant, U. S.** A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, Jan. 6, 1866. To Gideon Welles.
Introducing Mr. C. A. Kentzing of Missouri, with a request.
- 152 **Grow, Galusha A.** Speaker of the House. D. S. 4to. Washington, July 9, 1862.
A summons on Gideon Welles to appear before a Select Committee of the House of Representatives.
- 153 **Halleck, Fitz-Greene.** Eminent Poet. A. L. S. 8vo. Guilford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1862. To Edgar T. Welles.
- 154 **Hamlin, Hannibal.** Vice-President under Lincoln. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. April 27, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
Asking for an appointment in the Navy department for Geo. H. Morgan.
- 155 **Hawley, Joseph R.** Brevet Major-General. Governor of Connecticut. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Hartford, March 12, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
A fine letter in reference to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.
"I can see the possible necessity for evacuating Fort Sumter. But it brings the tears to my eyes. God knows my heart and knows that I will gladly be one of the volunteers to sail into that harbor past all the guns of hell, rather than see the flag dishonored."
- 156 **Hawley, Joseph R.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to and 2 pages, 8vo. Camp English, 7th Reg't Conn., New Haven, Sept. 17, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
A very remarkable letter from a wild-eyed Abolitionist, denouncing Lincoln in the most vehement manner for his qualifications on General Fremont's Proclamation in Missouri.
"Should he supercede Fremont for anything short of dishonesty, or flagrant usurpation of authority amounting to rebellion itself, he might as well resign the presidency and go down to Buchanan's grave of infamy. * * * A thousand Lincoln's and Seward's cannot stop the people from fighting Slavery," &c.
- 157 **Hawley, Joseph R.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to, Washington. 1874; and A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, Washington, Feb. 26, 1875. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces

The first is an interesting political letter, and the second compliments Welles on his administration of the Navy Department.

- 158 **Hughes, John.** The Patriotic Catholic Archbishop of New York. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, Dec. 4, 1862. To Wm. H. Seward.

Asking his influence to obtain a position in the Navy Department for C. C. Rice.

"I am aware that in your own way, as a colleague of Mr Welles, and as I take it, the confidential friend of the President, you can help me through and carry me out."

- 159 **Jenkins, Thornton A., Commodore.** Distinguished in the Mexican and Civil Wars. In chief command at the capture of Port Hudson. A. L. S. 10 pages, 8vo. Philadelphia, April 2, 1876. To Gideon Welles.

A long and interesting letter relating to the personnel of the navy during the Civil War. He thinks of writing a history of the navy, but dreads the difficulty of getting truthful information, and, speaking of the Committee examining into the affairs of the navy, he says:

"The present Secretary is reported to have said to the Committee that a majority of Naval Officers are Democrats, but that they all supported the administration. Perhaps if he had said *War Democrats* on principle, & not mere partizans, he would have given the Committee a more correct idea of the opinions of most of the thinking men in the Navy."

- 160 **Jenkins, Thornton A.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Philadelphia, May 16, 1876. To Gideon Welles.

Mentions the delay in getting the Centennial Exposition in readiness.

- 161 **Johnson, Andrew.** President of the United States. Vice-President under Lincoln. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Cincinnati, Sept. 30, 1861. To Gideon Welles. *Very fine.*

A private letter, and so marked, telling of the loyal feeling of the people of Kentucky and Tennessee.

"I have been principally in Ky Since leaving Washington, not losing one day. I have visited a large number of the Counties in State and can confidently state that Ky is now right and will settle down so. The Clamor about Lincolns guns and federal troops have all subsided, and the *Union* Sentiment or the feeling to sustain Govt. is now in the ascendant, and increasing daily. There are now two thousand fugitives from East Tennessee under Arms in Ky and impatient to march back upon their oppressors. Tennessee can be and must be redeemed, the people are for the Union. There are large

numbers of Ky volunteering every day into the service of the U. S. I shall be a few days in Ohio for the purpose of aiding in keeping up the feeling of volunteering," &c.

- 162 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, Jan. 17, 1862. To Gideon Welles. *Very fine*, with franked addressed envelope.

A fine letter of recommendation.

- 163 **Johnson, Andrew.** L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 25, 1865. To Gideon Welles. *Written while President.*

"This will be handed to you by Mr. Nicholas Tormey, who is an applicant for a Clerkship in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and to whom I have given a letter addressed to the Commandant of that Station, expressing my desire that Mr. Tormey be appointed." *On the back of this letter Welles has written in pencil that he called on the President and convinced him "of the improper use which might & probably would be made of such letters" and told him to request the return of it to the Executive Mansion.*

- 164 **Johnson, Andrew.** L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 20, 1865. To Gideon Welles.

Asking Welles for an abstract of his annual report, for use in preparing his Message to Congress.

- 165 **Johnson, Andrew.** L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Sept. 5, 1867. To Gideon Welles. *Written while President.*

Introducing Mr. Knott, an applicant for an appointment in the Navy Yard.

- 166 **Johnson, Andrew.** Signed endorsement on the back of a letter from Samuel J. Randall, dated Dec. 23, 1867.

In this letter Mr. Randall mentions that Commodore T. O. Selfridge's term as Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard expires in January, and he requests that he be not reappointed, Johnson calls Welles' special attention to the letter.

- 167 **Johnson, Andrew.** L. S. 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 5, 1868. To Gideon Welles.

"The 'Chronicle' of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a Resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant, at the Cabinet Meeting on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation." *Ulysses has been indiscreet again.*

- 168 **Johnson, Andrew.** L. S. 8vo. Executive Mansion, June 13, 1868. To Gideon Welles.
Introducing Frank Smith, of New York.
- 169 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. L. S. in pencil, 5 pages, 8vo. Greenville, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1869. To Gideon Welles, with franked addressed envelope.

A highly interesting reminiscential and political letter, mentioning Welles' letters to him touching on "reconstruction," and then gives a detailed account of his defeat in the election for United States Senator; and the infamous manner in which his opponent obtained victory.

"Your let of July 27th past I consider of great value, in disclosing some facts in connection with the reconstruction policy that are not known to the public, and I would like to have the liberty of publishing them in their present shape. Perhaps if we have a personal interview we might add something to the view you have presented. The history of the whole policy as given by you would be valuable to the public and especially so, that portion of it in relation to Mr. Stanton. There are several other matters that transpired before the Cabinet that ought to be made known to the people, and *with your help they shall* be made public at the proper time. * * * The election was a complete triumph and the people in the election made the Senatorial question paramount to all others and, a large majority of the members of the Legislature pledged to carry out their views and wishes. The State today as between Mr. Cooper and my Self would give not less than Seventy five or one hundred thousand majority, there never has been a greater outrage perpetrated on popular sentiment since the formation of the Government. Edmund Cooper's treason on the night before the election, who was elected pledged to my support, and the other votes he carried with him for his brother, Conspired with the 'Radical extremes' relied on the old ruling and defeated me by four votes, while in fact my majority according to popular sentiment was about fifteen. The Speaker of both Houses voting for me. Henry Cooper the Senator elect, takes the office at the sacrifice of his brothers personal honor, his public obligations, and the basest ingratitude. He in accepting the office upon such terms, the price of his brothers ruin and disgrace, Sinks lower in the estimation of all honorable men, than his brother Ed, who with a smile and bearing as treacherous as that of 'Judas' proved in the hour of trial faithless, and betrayed his patron and best friend into the hands of the enemy. They have the office and the infamy in getting it, while I have the honor, the Confidence, and the respect of the people in losing it. *The honor is mine. The shame and disgrace is theirs.*"

- 170 **Johnson, Andrew.** A copy of a letter, 4 pages, 4to. To Gideon Welles, dated Greenville, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1869.
A copy of the above letter.

- 171 **Johnson, Andrew.** L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Washington, Nov. 3, 1873. (Torn.) To Gideon Welles.
 "I send you by my son * * * a rough manuscript of a reply to Judge Holts expose of Mrs. Surratt's Case. I hope you will run over it and give me the benefit of any facts or circumstances which you remember * * * I desired to confer with you in regard to writing out a history of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and that of his immediate successor. There is no one so well qualified and competent to do it as yourself."
- 172 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. N. S. on card, in pencil, no date. *Asking a favor of Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.*
- 173 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. L. S. on both sides of a small card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles.
In reference to the Navy.
- 174 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. N. S. on card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
Asking for an interview for Gen. Johnson.
- 175 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. N. S. on card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
Asking for an interview.
- 176 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. N. S. on card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
Asking for an interview for Mr. Welsh of Philadelphia, in reference to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
- 177 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. L. S. on both sides of a small card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
A letter of introduction.
- 178 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. N. S. on card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
Asking him to restore two young men to the service in the navy.
- 179 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. L. S. on both sides of a card, in pencil. To Gideon Wells, with addressed envelope.
Introducing Gen. Slocum of New York.
- 180 **Johnson, Andrew.** A. N. S. with initials on card, in pencil. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
- 181 **Johnson, Andrew.** Signature on card and five tickets to admission to the impeachment trial. As a lot.
- 182 **Johnson, Andrew.** The Printed Invitation to the Memorial Service in Commemoration of Andrew Johnson. Nashville, Sept. 1, 1875. To Gideon Welles.

- 183 **Johnson, Andrew.** Autograph endorsement with initials, in pencil, on the back of a letter from J. G. Fell. Pensacola, Dec. 24, 1866. Asking for a pardon.
- 184 **Johnson, Andrew.** Autograph endorsement, signed, in pencil, on the back of a letter from C. S. Bartlett, Boston, April 26, 1867, asking to be employed on Farragut's vessel, the "Franklin," and A. L. S. from Gideon Welles, Washington, May 1, 1867, to the President, notifying him what he had done in reference to the application.
- 185 **Johnson, Andrew.** A letter to him from prominent business men of New York, 3 pages, 4to. Dated New York, April 26, 1866.
Asking that, in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, one or more men-of-war may be detailed to accompany and aid the "Great Eastern Steamship" in laying the Atlantic Cable, signed by Brown Brothers & Co., Cooper Hewitt & Co., Marshall O. Roberts, John T. Hoffman, E. D. Morgan & Co., E. S. Hanford, Phelps, Dodge & Co., W. H. Aspinwall, and others.
- 186 **King, Preston.** U. S. Senator. A. L. S. 8vo, Washington, Oct. 6, 1860, and A. L. S. 4to, no date. To Gideon Welles.
 2 pieces
One of these letters is a fine political one, on the eve of the Presidential Election, stating Lincoln's chances in Pennsylvania and New York, and sure of his victory.
- 187 **Lincoln, F. W.** Mayor of Boston. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Boston, June 8, 1865. To Gideon Welles.
Invitation to a Fourth of July celebration.
- 188 **Lincoln, Robert.** Secretary of War. Minister to London. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Chicago, March 21, 1867. To Mrs. Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.
An interesting letter in reference to the clothes worn by his late father, which he informed Mr. Welles were given to Mr. Dunn, as he had been a close personal attendant on his father and wished them very much, and he would be glad if he would let Miss Ream, have the use of them as she is at work on a bust of Lincoln.
- 189 **Lincoln, Robert.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Chicago, July 1, 1875. To Gideon Welles, with an addressed envelope.
A fine letter in reference to his father's antecedents, and touching lightly on his mother being confined in an insane asylum.

"Every fact you mention is new to me and I think was as you say, unknown to my father. As you doubtless know, the death of his grandfather, leaving his father an infant, without resources and in an almost savage Country, rendered the usual transmission of traditions an impossibility. I think my father regretted this fact, although he said little about it. I have long been aware that my great-grandfather came from Virginia, but beyond that nothing. The facts you mention are exceedingly interesting to me, and I will be very glad if you can without too much trouble get for me the Obituary notice of Mrs. Potter.

I think that you and Mrs. Wells will be glad to know that my mother is in appearance more in comfort and in happiness than she has been since my fathers death. I have been exceedingly fortunate in being able to procure for her, proper care and treatment. * * * I see her every week. * * * In the absence of all excitement there are no very pronounced insane actions, but her mind is very weak and she is utterly unfit to take care of herself," &c.

- 190 **McCulloch, Hugh.** Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln. A. L. S. 8vo. Treasury Dept., March 15, 1866. To Gideon Welles.

- 191 **McCulloch, Hugh.** L. S. 8vo and 4to, various dates. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces

- 192 **McGill, Alexander T.** Presbyterian Moderator. Professor of Theology at Princeton. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Princeton, Feb. 25, 1863. To Gideon Welles.

Thanking Mr. Welles for appointing Rev. Donald McLaren to a chaplaincy in the Navy.

- 193 **Mansfield, Joseph K. F.** Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam. L. S. 4to. Head Quarters, Washington, May 7, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

In reference to the defences of Washington.

"I deem it necessary in connection with the defences of this City, to have an officer of the Navy detailed to act in conjunction with our Engineers in view of the possibility of having to pass the river in boats, Scows," &c.

Com. Marston's account of the fight between between the Monitor and Merrimac

- 194 **Marston, John.** Rear Admiral. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Philadelphia, March 5, 1877. To Gideon Welles.

In relation to the fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." He reproves Welles for not having given him

proper credit for the part he took in that memorable fight, in the article published in the Philadelphia Times under Welles' signature.

"As you are aware, it was my pleasure, as well as my good fortune, during the absence of Commodore Goldsborough at Roanoke Sound, to become the Senior Naval Officer Com^d at Hampton Roads, during which period the eventful fight between the Monitor & Merrimack took place, some few days before that engagement took place, I rec'd from the Navy Department a letter, and I think two telegrams, directing me in positive terms to 'send the Monitor to Washington immediately on her arrival' at Hampton Roads. At about 9 o'clock on the evening of the day that the Merrimack came down from Norfolk, and sunk the Cumberland & the Congress was burnt, the Monitor arrived. Captain Worden came immediately on board the Roanoke, & reported himself to me. I at once inquired into his condition, which was not a very favorable one, his men were all green & knew nothing about the peculiar armament then on board the Monitor, but the exigencies of the case were *so great* that I determined to *disobey* your orders, & instead of sending the Monitor to Washington, to send her up to Newport News to engage the Merrimack. This Captain Worden at once *most cheerfully* acquiesced in, and the Monitor proceeded *immediately* to meet the Enemy. On the following morning the fight between the two Iron Clads commenc'd and the result is known to an admiring as well as an astonished world. Now if I had not disobey'd your orders, the Merrimack could & no doubt would have gone to New York, Philadelphia, or any where she felt inclined to go, for there was nothing to prevent her doing so. The Fall of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston would have been the *long wish'd* for signal for France & especially so for England, to have acknowledg'd the independence of the south. * * * Suppose the Merrimack had overpower'd the Monitor, what would my commission have been worth? would I not have been try'd by a Court Martial, & broken for disobedience of orders," &c.

- 195 **Merrimac.** Two very interesting letters in reference to information given relating to the Ironclad "Merrimac," viz., A. D. S. 8vo, of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, dated at Washington, Sept. 23, 1864, testifying that Mrs. Mary Louveste communicated important and truthful information in regard to the "Merrimac," during the time that vessel was being iron clad, and mentioning that she is deserving of consideration for the risk and expense incurred by her, and an A. D. S. 8vo, of Major-Gen. John E. Wool, dated at Troy, New York, Sept. 20, 1864, testifying that Michael Louveste, as well as his wife, should be rewarded for the services rendered by them in reference to the "Merrimac," and commending them to the attention and

kindness of the commanding officers at Fort Monroe, and Norfolk. As a lot.

An interesting chapter in the history of the Confederate Ironclad "Merrimac."

- 196 **Monitor.** An L. S. 13 pages, 4to, from C. S. Bushnell, the Naval Inventor, to Gideon Welles, March 16, 1877, giving a full and detailed account of the inception and construction of the Ironclad "Monitor," together with an A. L. S. of C. S. Bushnell, 3 pages, 8vo, dated New Haven, March 23, 1877, to Gideon Welles, giving consent for Mr. Welles to date the preceding letter "March 9, 1877."

This is the first account of the building of the world-noted "Monitor," and it narrates how Bushnell came to select John Ericsson's idea for an ironclad vessel to compete with the ironclad vessels then being constructed by the Confederates. He tells of the difficulties encountered in getting the Navy Board to consent to its construction. How he and Ericsson were laughed at for such a visionary scheme, how Lincoln and Welles stood by him, and how at last he succeeded in getting the government to enter into the contract for building the "Monitor." Capt. Davis, one of the most obdurate members of the Naval Board, told him "to take the little thing home and worship it, as it would not be idolatry, because it was made in the image of nothing in the Heavens above, or on the Earth below, or in the Waters under the Earth." History tells the story of this little boat, which contributed more than anything else towards protecting our sea coast and commercial centers.

- 197 **Morgan, George D.** Purchasing Agent for the Navy in the early part of the Civil War. A Series of A. L. 8vo, dated New York, between Jan. 2 and Feb. 19, 1861. To Gideon Welles. 10 pieces

Interesting political letters on the eve of Mr. Lincoln's Inauguration, in relation to the formation of the Cabinet, expressing that the administration would look with favor upon any practical proposition to coax the seceding States back into the union, and giving his own views and that of other prominent men on the subject, denouncing the radicals, and those who are trying to prey upon the government in its trouble for personal gain, &c.

- 198 **Morgan, Geo. D.** A series of long A. L. S. 4to or 8vo, dating from New York, between April 26, 1861, to January 10, 1862. To Gideon Welles. 22 pieces

These letters were all written by Mr. Morgan during the period he occupied the position for purchasing vessels and other material for the navy. In them he keeps Mr. Welles well supplied with facts as to the schemes of various men to cheat the Government in every conceivable manner. Of course, he mentions names, and names, too, which would surprise you; in fact, it is hard for me to believe that men who stood so high in the estimation of the people, men who bragged on their patriotism, would lend themselves to such villainous schemes to defraud the Government in the time of its distress—the Government for which they were so vehemently denouncing the Southern States for attempting to subvert. He tells of the complaints made against him for charging too high commission for vessels he purchased, and he mentions the influence brought to bear upon himself to induce him to pay higher prices than what he thought was equitable. In the last letter, after the unprincipled politicians and grafters had hounded him to death, he says:

*"I have made no purchases or charters for the Navy Department since the report of the House Investigating Committee. * * * I beg to decline to act further as purchasing agent for the Navy Department."*

These letters should be published, and would form an interesting chapter in the early history of the war.

- 199 **Morgan, Geo. D.** A. L. S. 4to. New York, Dec. 27, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

After commenting on the amount of commissions he should receive as purchasing agent, he says:

"Do not let the Mason & Slidell affair place you in opposition to the President. The general feeling here is to do almost anything rather than fight England now."

- 200 **Morgan, Geo. D.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo, dating from Paris, Irvington and New York, between Dec. 1, 1862, and Feb. 5, 1878. To Gideon Welles. 10 pieces

These letters are of a very interesting tenure, relating to the Navy and the Civil War.

- 201 **Morgan, George D.** A series of long A. L. S. 4to, dating from New York, between Sept. 10, 1838, to Aug. 22, 1853. To Gideon Welles. 18 pieces

Teeming with interesting political news, they would almost serve for a political history of New York.

- 202 **Navy.** Printed Broadside or Circular Letter, 2 pages, 4to, issued Aug. 18, 1862, by Gideon Welles, in reference to the capture of vessels supposed to be carrying contraband of war to the belligerent States.

- 203 **Navy.** An A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to of I. Geo. Harris, Paymaster in the Navy, dated Boston, Feb. 20, 1868, to Gideon Welles, in reference to the ranking of paymasters in the navy; and Copy of a Letter of Com. Wm. W. McKean of Nov. 25, 1861, in reference to English vessels freighted at Havana and other points for Metamoras; Copy of a Letter of Com. W. B. Shubrick to Geo. M. Weston, containing the Finding of a Court Martial in the case of Commander Chas. H. Poor in the matter of the escape of the Rebel Steamer "Sumter," escaping June 13, 1861, &c. As a lot.
- 204 **Navy.** The Manuscript Report of Samuel A. Welles and Caleb Eddy on their appraisalment of the land within the limits of the Navy Yard in Charlestown (Mass.), the property of the heirs of Richard D. Harris, Boston, Aug. 22, 1839. 17 pages, 4to.
- 205 **Navy.** The Manuscript Report of C. P. Patterson, Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey, to the Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, Nov. 8, 1865, 12 pages, 4to, in answer to inquiries in regard to the fitness of various localities in the Chesapeake Bay and its waters for the site of naval academy, with the plan.
- 206 **Navy.** Contemporary Copies of Letters from Gideon Welles to Commander N. Collins of the U. S. Steamer "Wachusett," Jan. 27, 1864, and July 23, 1864, with orders for Collins to cruise on the Brazilian coast on the lookout for the Confederate Steamer "Florida"; and a Copy of a Letter from Commander Collins, dated St. Thomas, Oct. 31, 1864, giving an account of the capture of the Rebel Steamer "Florida," with a list of prisoners. As a lot.
- 207 **Navy.** Manuscript Copy of a Memorandum Submitted, June 9, 1866, to the Secretary of the Navy by Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, recommending the passage of a law for the better protection of American Seamen, similar to the British Merchant Shipping Act, 7 pages, folio.
- 208 **Navy.** An L. S. from R. T. Loper, 3 pages, 4to, dated Philadelphia, June 15, 1861, to Gideon Welles, in reference to Gunboats being built for the Navy, which he denounces as wrongly constructed, and too expensive, and offers other vessels for much less money which would better serve the purpose. The writer was an old sea captain and ship builder.

209 **Navy.** A series of important letters from Wm. H. Aspinwall and J. M. Forbes, appointed by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, United States Commissioners in London, for the purchase of vessels likely to be sought after by the Confederate Government, not with a view to their service in the United States Navy, but keep them from falling into the hands of the Confederates, who would use them as privateers, to the great detriment of the United States Commerce. The letters all bear on the subject in question, and give full and detailed accounts of vessels being built in English Ship Yards for the Confederate Government, their names, and the time of their intended sailing, as well as their destination, also a complete account of such vessels which they have, or can purchase, for the United States. Of course their actions had to be strictly secret, and they were obliged to exercise great caution to keep information of their doings from the Confederate Agents then in London. There are 4 A. L. S. 8vo of Wm. H. Aspinwall and 15 A. L. S. 8vo and 4to of J. M. Forbes, mostly of great length, dated at London between March 27 and Sept. 10, 1863, and all addressed to Sec'y Gideon Welles. They are accompanied with a contemporary copy of Gideon Welles' letter of instructions to them, dated March 16, 1863. From this I quote a few lines so as to give an idea of the gist of Aspinwall's and Forbes' letters:

"You will receive herewith a credit from the Treasury Department for one million pounds (£1,000,000) Sterling with which you will please proceed to England, and you will use the same there or in other parts of Europe in conformity with our verbal understanding in such measures as seem to you adapted to prevent the fitting out of expeditions against us. * * * You will confer with Mr Dudley our Consul at Liverpool, and Mr Morse our consul at London, so far as you conveniently can," &c.

It is only just to state that neither Mr Aspinwall, nor Mr Forbes, would accept any pay for their services.

210 **Navy.** A series of six A. L. S. 4to or 8vo from Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Gideon Welles, dated from Boston between July 2 and Sept. 28, 1875, to Gideon Welles, relative to the naming of the "Kearsarge"; together with an A. L. S. of Henry McFarland, on the same subject, to Gideon Welles, dated Boston, Sept. 21, 1875; and copies of two Letters, one of his to Gustavus V. Fox and the other of Mr. Fox to him, all relating to the same object; together with a Printed

Broadside descriptive of Mount Kearsarge, supposed to be the source from which the name was taken for the historic vessel. As a lot.

- 211 **Navy.** A series of A. L. S. 8vo from Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to Gideon Welles, dating from Lowell and Boston, between June 26, 1868, and Dec. 17, 1877. 14 pieces

An exceedingly interesting series of letters, giving much information in reference to the fight between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," refuting statements made by Commander Marston. They also give much history on the navy in the Civil War, as well as reporting red hot political information, and as they embrace the period of the campaign for the election of Grant as President they are of peculiar interest, as he vehemently denounces Grant for dishonorable actions, says he is wholly unfit for the position, will encourage and protect corruption, and, if elected, "will never give up the office."

- 212 **Navy.** The "Peterhoff" Case. A contemporary copy, prepared for the use of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, of the Stenographer's Notes, in the case of the United States *vs.* the British Steamer "Peterhoff," her cargo, &c., being the argument of E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney, and F. H. Upton, for Captors, on motion "to give up the mail bag," 58 pages, folio; and contemporary copies of letters on the subject to Gideon Welles, from Wm. H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln, F. H. Upton, Lieut. C. H. Baldwin, Commodore Chas. Wilkes, F. H. Morse, and others.

This forms an interesting chapter in the history of the navy in the Civil War. The "Peterhoff" was an English vessel, fitted out with a cargo, no doubt for the use of the Confederate States. The firm of Bennett & Watres of London instituted what was called the "Matamoras Line," to trade between London and Mexico, their evident intention being to unload the cargo at a Texan port. The vessel was captured by the United States, and the above papers are the transcript of the case in an attempt to recover the value of the vessel and cargo, and establish a precedent in reference to the right of a government to take the mail from a neutral vessel, as was claimed. It is a noted case in admiralty law.

- 213 **Newport, Rhode Island.** The Original Manuscript Resolution of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, agreeing to

cede to the United States Government, Coasters Harbor Island, situated in the Harbor of Newport, providing they erect a permanent Naval Academy, dated Nov. 11, 1862, and signed and attested by Benj. B. Howland, City Clerk. 2 pages, folio.

- 214 **New Orleans.** A copy of a long letter from Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. L. Browne to Gideon Welles, dated Marine Garrison, Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1875, 14 pages, folio, in which he gives a full account of the capture of New Orleans, and the negotiations with the Mayor of New Orleans preceding their taking possession. He tells about how he and his men were threatened, how the Confederates hauled down the United States flag on the Mint, and how he afterwards hoisted the United States flag on the Custom House on April 29, 1862, and hauled down the Confederate flag from City Hall. He writes this long account to correct an error made by Welles in an article on the capture of New Orleans, in which he states the flag was hoisted on the Custom House on April 27, 1862.

- 215 **Nichols, Edward T.** Commodore. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Boston, Sept. 13, 1875. To Gideon Welles.

Congratulating Welles for the able manner in which, in an article published, he defends the navy, and gives it the credit of capturing New Orleans, the honor of which was claimed by Gen. B. F. Butler. He also hits Gen. Grant a rap for not giving credit to or mentioning the navy in his reports.

- 216 **Parker, Foxhall A.** Commodore in United States Navy. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, Boston, April 25, 1877; and A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, Boston, May 5, 1877. To Gideon Welles.

2 pieces

Wants Welles' assistance in writing an account of the battle of Mobile Bay.

- 217 **Pope, John.** Major-General in the Union Army. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 29, 1873. To Gideon Welles. Accompanied with printed circulars, correspondence between Generals Pope and Halleck in relation to prisoners captured at Corinth, McClellan's despatches from Alexandria during the second Battle of Bull Run, &c. As a lot.

A fine letter, congratulating Welles on his answer to Mr. Adams' false statements in reference to Lincoln and Seward.

- 218 **Porter, David D.** Vice-Admiral. L. S. 4to. Annapolis, April 15, 1868. To C. L. Brown.
- 219 **Potter, Alonzo.** Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. A. L. S. 8vo. Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1863. To Gen. R. C. Hale.
- 220 **Randall, Alex. W.** Postmaster-General. A series of A. L. S. 8vo, various dates. To Gideon Welles. 4 pieces
- 221 **Ream, Vinnie.** Sculptor. L. S. 8vo. Washington, Feb. 5, 1869. To Gideon Welles.
Inviting Welles to inspect, at his studio, the statue of Abraham Lincoln, executed by him under order of Congress.
- 222 **Reconstruction.** A long L. S. 7 pages, folio, from Chas. Eames, the noted Lawyer, Journalist, and Diplomatist, dated Long Branch, Aug. 16, 1865. To Gideon Welles.
It is a lengthy disquisition on Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy, which he upheld, and denounces the stand of New England for disagreeing with the President. The letter is marked private.
- 223 **Reid, Whitelaw.** Journalist. Editor of the Tribune. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, Aug. 21, 1873. To Gideon Welles.
In reference to Welles' article on Adams' false statements relating to Lincoln and Seward.
- 224 **Ringgold, Cadwalader.** Rear-Admiral. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, April 12, 1867. To Wm. Faxon.
- 225 **Ritchie, Robert.** Commodore U. S. Navy. A. L. S. 4 pages, folio. Philadelphia, April 18, 1864. To Gideon Welles.
A fine historical letter, giving a history of his naval career. How he was persecuted and deprived of his promotion and place on the retired list through the personal animosity of both Commander Shubrick and his brother, Commodore Shubrick, because he would not condemn the vessel ("Saratoga") which had been ordered to California with provisions for the United States troops there. How they tried to bribe him to make a false report, and for refusing how he was tried by an unfriendly board, and wrongly deposed of his command. He asks Welles to have his case opened and reviewed.

Commodore Rodgers' Opinion of Iron-clads

226 **Rodgers, John.** Rear-Admiral. One of the most distinguished officers in the Civil War. A. L. S. 8 pages, 4to. "Weehawken," Port Royal, May 2, 1863. To Gideon Welles.

This important historical letter was written on board the "Weehawken," which vessel he commanded when he captured the Confederate ironclad "Atlanta." The letter portrays his views, evidently at the request of Mr. Welles, on the efficiency of the ironclads invented by Mr. Ericsson. A few quotations will not be amiss:

"The punishment which the Monitors are able to stand is wonderful, but it cannot be denied that the gun gear is more liable to accident than was foreseen. Battles are won by two qualities, ability to endure, and ability to injure. The first we possess in an unrivalled degree, the latter one more sparingly. No Vessels have ever been under such a fire as that of Charleston before, since the guns are new inventions only perfected since the Crimean War. * * * Experiments before the most formidable modern artillery has demonstrated that the Monitors are more liable to loose their power of revolving than was foreseen. * * * The Nantucket's turret stopped and could not be made to turn during the action, the Passiack's stopped, but was made to turn again with difficulty, the Weehawken's stopped with 25 pounds of steam, but 30 started it, when a few revolutions brought it all right. The guns of the Nahant, 150 pounds broke a bolt, to the cap square on the top of the turn thus temporarily disabling it. The port stoppers of a xv inch and an xi inch gun, each after a blow on the outside of the turret, refused to open to allow the guns to be used. Thus you see the vessels were fast getting *hors du combat*. No one can say what would have been the result of a renewal of the fight, but if after a renewal we had been driven out, and left a single Monitor to fall into the enemies hands then the whole character of the war would have been changed. The wooden blockade would have been at an end, as far at least as Charleston is concerned. * * * But a reasonable doubt remains whether the place (Charleston) can be taken with the present means. The means then must be increased. The Iron Clad Captains were unanimous in the opinion that it would not be justifiable to risk another attack. None of them were new men under fire. The government would have been rash in over riding their unanimous opinion. * * * In the mean while some further experiments can be tried upon the Passaic. If a blow upon the outside of the turret arrests the movement of the port stopper through eleven inches of iron, what would be the effect of a shot upon the port stopper itself? * * * who would have thought that a blow upon the outside of the turret could stop it. Charleston proved that such may be the fact. * * * After these experiments no one can lay at the door of the government

that it has gone into the Charleston affair blindly ignorant of its own weapons, taking Mr Ericsson's hopes for facts in gunnery. * * * Mr Ericsson is in some respects a peculiar man, he is so full of faith in his own genius and his own inspirations that he has no room for doubt or distrust in matters which are unknown, and could be tried. He has ruined it is said, nearly every man who has given implicit faith to his ideas, and attempted to carry them out. If this is true, his life would prove the necessity of adopting his views, only after experiment," &c.

- 227 **Scott, Winfield.** Lieutenant-General. L. S. 4to. Washington, May 11, 1861. To Gideon Welles, enclosing a letter from an anonymous writer, giving information as to the whereabouts of some Confederate blockade runners. As a lot.

- 228 **Scott, Winfield.** L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Washington, Oct. 14, 1861. To Gen. T. W. Sherman. On the back Gen. Scott has endorsed this letter in his autograph. "Copy, for the information of the Navy Department, with a request that a copy of the corresponding instructions given to Commodore Dupont may be returned. Winfield Scott."

Instructions to Gen. Sherman in reference to a joint expedition with a naval squadron.

- 229 **Seward, Wm. H.** Secretary of State under Lincoln. A. D. folio. May 7, 1861.

A memorandum to Gideon Welles in reference to the affair of Capt. Porter and the ship "Powhatan," in which he says Porter acted under the orders of the President.

Seward on the Capture of Mason and Slidell

- 230 **Seward, Wm. H.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Department of State, Oct. 15, 1861. To Gideon Welles, with addressed envelope.

"Telegraphic intelligence in the Star represents that the steamer Nashville has run the blockade at Charleston with Messrs Mason and Slidell as passengers for Europe. It occurs to me that if you have a steamer at New York or Boston ready to start, which you could spare, she might intercept and capture the Nashville, supposing the intelligence referred to as correct."

- 231 **Seward, Wm. H.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Oct. 15, 1862. "Private and unofficial." To Gideon Welles.

"I think I can see that the claimants of the Bermuda mean to offer security for her on an appeal and demand that they be allowed to have her pending the appeal to the supreme court. * * * When we meet again I will suggest you a plan to answer the purpose and yet save a quarrel if we can."

- 232 Seward, Wm. H. L. S. 8vo. Dep't of State, Washington, April 18, 1862.
 "Mr. Allen will show you a new projectile which may prove to be the one that is needed to break the roof of the Merrimac."
- 233 Seward, Wm. H. A. L. S. 8vo. April 2, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
Concerning the issue of letters of marque. Will place Welles' letter in the hands of the President and try and have him act on it.

Seward on the Threatened Expedition from Great Britain

- 234 Seward, Wm. H. A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, April 10, 1863. To Gideon Welles. Marked "Private," with addressed envelope.
In reference to the threatened expedition from Great Britain.
 "Mr. Adams' instructions to remonstrate are so decided that he hesitates to execute them through an apprehension of open rupture. He has unlimited authority to institute suits and provision is made for the expense. Nothing that this department could say or do, to avert the threatened naval expedition from Great Britain has been left undone. I give you this information in answer to your kind note."
- 235 Seward, Wm. H. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Dep't of State, Washington, Jan. 9, 1862. To Gideon Welles, enclosing a letter from an officer, L. A. Vernilhye, imparting information which he thinks important for the navy to have, and which Seward sends Welles for his perusal and action. As a lot.
- 236 Seward, Wm. H. A. L. S. 8vo, Department of State, Washington, April 30, 1866, to Gideon Welles, asking for an interview for Mr. Jos. Wiseman, who has an invention which he thinks will be of use to the navy; and an L. S. 4to, from Benj. H. Brewster, Philadelphia, April 9, 1866, introducing Mr. Wiseman. As a lot.
- 237 Seward, Wm. H. L. S. 8vo, Aug. 5, no date, to Gideon Welles.
 "Capt Dahlgren came at my request, to obtain your permission for certain attentions to be shown to Prince Napoleon."
- 238 Seward, Wm. H. A series of A. L. S. and L. S. 8vo, dating from April 2, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1866, to Gideon Welles. 28 pieces
Mostly relating to affairs of the Navy and State Departments.

- 239 **Seward, Wm. H.** A contemporary Copy of his Opinion on the Tenure of Office Act, 21 pages, folio.
- 240 **Sherman, Jas. T.** New Jersey Politician. L. S. 4to. Trenton, Jan. 27, 1860. To Gideon Welles.
This is in reference to delegates to the Chicago Convention, and it is written on the blank page of a printed circular letter issued in the interest of W. L. Dayton for the Presidency.
- 241 **Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh.** Major-General, and one of the most efficient officers in the Civil War. A. L. S. 8vo. Headquarters, St. Louis, March 16, 1867. To Gideon Welles.
- 242 **Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Washington, Jan. 31, 1868. To Mrs. Gideon Welles.
A beautiful and friendly letter, thanking Mrs. Welles for many marks of respect shown him, and praising the great work of her husband as Secretary of the Navy.
"It was but natural and right that you should be an ardent admirer of those Gallant men of our Navy, over which your husband has presided during the most eventful period, but we poor land lubbers, trudging along in the mud & morass, battered & torn, hardly counted on being every where received with those marks of Commendation which constitute the dream of all who serve a common country," &c.
- 243 **Shipley, G. F.** Militia General of New England Troops. Jurist. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Portland, Me., Jan. 17, 1871. To G. V. Fox.
Giving Mr. Welles data from his diary of the expedition from the New England States to Ship Island for the purpose of capturing New Orleans.
- 244 **Slavery.** A collection of papers in reference to Slave Trade Treaty with Great Britain, viz., L. S. 2 pages, 4to, of Wm. H. Seward, Washington, Sept. 30, 1862, to Gideon Welles, in reference to the execution of the Slave Trade Treaty with Great Britain; L. S. 2 pages, 4to, of Gideon Welles, Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 5, 1862, in reference to the agreement with Denmark to land on the Island of St. Croix mulattoes, or persons of color, found on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave Trade by the Commanders of U. S. Vessels, with a printed copy of the Agreement, copy of a letter from Gideon Welles to Wm. H. Seward, dated Washington, Sept. 30, 1862, in reference to the Slave Trade Treaty with Great Britain, and a contemporary copy of the agreement with Great Britain. As a lot.

- 245 **Smith, Caleb B.** Secretary of the Interior under Lincoln. A. L. S. 4to, Washington, April 26, 1861; and A. L. S. 8vo, Washington, Aug. 5, 1861. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces
In reference to appointments in the navy.
- 246 **Smith, Joseph.** Rear Admiral. A. L. S. 4to. Roxbury, Feb. 24, 1835. To Mahlon Dickerson.
- 247 **Smith, Joseph.** A series of long A. L. S. 8vo, dating Dec. 21, 1873, to March 2, 1876. To Gideon Welles.
13 pieces
A series of very interesting reminiscential political letters bearing much upon the navy in the Civil War and the politics of the day. Speaking of Mr. Welles' defence of Mr. Lincoln against the aspersions of Mr. Adams, he says:
"Altho you gave Mr. Seward a sugar plumb now & then, You Curry him down with a rough Comb most severely." *Of the ironclads he says,* "When you took the superintendence of iron clads out of my hands there was no great improvement followed, tho' I was glad to be rid of them. * * * You will not forget how I protested against those double enders." *Touching on politics he mentions,* "What a revolution in Politics! Your friend Grant will go with his third term into obscurity, & his laurels will fade out in Segars and Whiskey." *He also touches on the capture of New Orleans,* "How pleased I was to see you head off the pretended capture of N. Orleans. Why Farragut sent my son in the Wissahixon (sic) to Ship Island & brought Genl Butler up long after the Capture of N. Orleans. * * * Farragut told me he was offered Charleston but was too sharp to take it. Foote would have gone there & left his bones on the bar if he had lived." *He also has something to say of the currency and national banks,* "When Mr. Chase and Jay Cooke caused the institution of National Banks I predicted it would prove, as it has done, a *Curse* to the country," &c.
I have made these few extracts to impart the general interesting nature of the lot.
- 248 **Smith, Truman.** An interesting A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo, to Gideon Welles, dated New York, June 11, 1863, on the importance of securing the navigation of the Mississippi and cutting the Confederacy from communicating with the West and Northwest.
- 249 **South Carolina.** A copy of the Petition to the President of the Proprietors of the Columbus Rolling Mills at Columbus, South Carolina, asking for the return of their machinery, &c., captured by General Sherman, and which is now stored at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard; and an L. S. 3 pages, 4to, dated Washington, June 12, 1866, to the President, advising

that the petition be dismissed and the material sold at public sale, as he has evidence that the machinery was used for the benefit of the Confederacy. As a lot.

- 250 **Speed, Joshua F.** The Trusted Friend of Lincoln. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Louisville, Aug. 8, 1872. To Gideon Welles.

Denying statements made in Lamon's Life of Lincoln in reference to Mr. Lincoln's conversation with him about offering a Cabinet position to Mr. Guthrie.

- 251 **Spy.** Interesting papers found on a "Spy" relating to Vessels for the Confederacy: Order from Major Wm. Norris, C. S. A., and a Pass to Cross the Potomac, dated Richmond, Dec. 6, 1862, &c.

- 252 **Squier, E. George.** Author and Archaeologist. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. New York, March 11, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

Stanton on the outrages committed by Negro Soldiers in Tennessee

- 253 **Stanton, Edwin M.** Secretary of War under Lincoln. L. S. 4to, Washington, Dec. 23, 1865, to the President in regard to the conduct of negro soldiers in Tennessee; an L. S. 4 pages, 4to, of Brevet Major-Gen. John E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1865, to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, in reference to the behavior of negro troops in Tennessee under his command, and recommends that they be withdrawn and white troops substituted; Military endorsement signed by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Gen. Geo. Stoneman, Gen. John E. Smith, and others; and Extracts from the Memphis Argus, complaining of outrages by the negro troops. As a lot.

- 254 **Stanton, Edwin M.** A. L. S. 4to. Washington, Dec. 8, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

Asking for a pass for his family to see the Navy Yard.

- 255 **Stanton, Edwin M.** A. L. S. 4to. War Department, Washington, Dec. 27, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

Welles had complained of unauthorized use of his name by the War Department, and Stanton apologizes.

- 256 **Stanton, Edwin M.** A. L. S. 8vo. War Department, Washington, April 21, 1865.

Notifying Welles of a meeting of the Cabinet, at which he is requested to attend.

- 257 **Stanton, Edwin M.** A. L. S. 4to. War Department, Feb. 1, 1866. To Gideon Welles, with addressed franked envelope.
Introducing Mr. Henry Stanbery.
- 258 **Stanton, Edwin M.** A series of A. L. S. or L. S. 4to or 8vo, dating from Oct. 22, 1864, to Dec. 3, 1866. 5 pieces
- 259 **Stanton, Edwin M.** A contemporary copy of his telegram in reference to the destruction of the Merrimac.
"The Merrimac was blown up by the Rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning."

Stringham on his Victory at Hatteras Inlet

- 260 **Stringham, Silas H.** Rear-Admiral. Commanded the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1871. To Gideon Welles.
He answers some questions asked by Welles in reference to his victory at Hatteras Inlet, at which time he performed a naval movement for the first time, and which Com. Dupont followed when he captured the forts at Hilton Head, and claimed the movement to be his own conception.
- 261 **Sumner, Charles.** United States Senator and Orator. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Senate Chamber, March 11, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
Objecting to the bill authorizing privateers, he says:
"I hope you will do nothing. there is nothing to be accomplished by a Letter of Marque which cannot be accomplished better in some other way."
- 262 **Sumner, Chas.** A. L. S. 8vo, Senate Chamber, Feb. 8, 1866, to Gideon Welles, with franked addressed envelope, and enclosing an A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo, of G. Bemis to Sumner, dated Boston, Feb. 3, 1866, relating to the trial of Commander Semmes and the Alabama Claims.
- 263 **Sumner, Chas.** A. L. S. 8vo, various dates. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces
- 264 **Texas.** An A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, from Ashbel Smith, dated City of Houston, Texas, June, 1865, to Gideon Welles, notifying Mr. Welles of the disposition of the great mass of the people to come back to their allegiance to the Federal Government, and asks that they may be allowed to hold an election for civil officers the first Monday in August, 1865, and requests the President of the United States to allow the election to be held under any restrictions he may see fit.

With the letter he sends a report (4 pages, folio) signed by W. M. Taylor, chairman of a meeting expressing the sentiments conveyed in the letter.

- 265 **Toucey, Isaac.** Secretary of the Navy. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Washington, Feb. 14, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

"I was much gratified to receive an expression of y'r thanks for my course in sustaining Majr Anderson & an assurance that the united sense of the whole community sustained the administration for sustaining him."

- 266 **Tyng, Stephen H.** A Popular Preacher. A series of A. L. S. 8vo. New York, Jan. 8, 1863, Nov. 11, 1865, and Feb. 17, 1866. To Gideon Welles. 3 pieces

- 267 **Vanderbilt.** An Anonymous Letter, 2 pages, 8vo, to Gideon Welles, dated New York, Aug. 19, 1861, telling Welles:

"You must keep your eyes open and look sharp after *James Gordon Bennett* and '*Commodore*' *Vanderbilt*. The latter wishes your place as Secretary of the Navy," &c.

- 268 **Wallace, Lew.** Militia General. Served with distinction in the Civil War. Author of "Ben Hur." L. S. 8vo. Head Quarters, Baltimore, July 15, 1864. To Gideon Welles.

- 269 **Ward, James H.** Commander in United States Navy. Killed while bombarding Matthias Point, June 27, 1861. A. L. S. 3 pages, folio. Ship North Carolina, New York, March 18, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

A fine letter, explaining his idea of the meaning of loyalty, and speaks of Lieut. Harrison asking for a transfer. Ward says he is disloyal and will go whatever way Virginia goes. He also speaks of the four resigned captains—Rousseau, Tattnell, Randolph and Ingraham. With the exception of Tattnell, he says that other lieutenants did the duty of these officers, while they held the rank and received the emoluments. Of Tattnell he says:

"Tattnell, on the contrary, the soul of honor, imposed his duty upon no one, under any pretense nor through an extraneous influence."

- 270 **Warner, Charles Dudley.** Author. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Press Office, Nov. 1, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

He mentions that the government should stop hounding Fremont, either dismiss him or let up on him. "They say, if Fremont is bad, cut his head off, but don't keep piddling

out little charges against him." *The people are losing confidence in the President on that account.*

- 271 **Warner, Chas. Dudley.** A. L. S. 12 pages, 8vo. Hartford, Jan. 29, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

This is really a political letter, which, to his mind, is of the greatest importance. He has heard that Mr. Welles has given a letter of introduction to Mr. Burr, of the Hartford Times, to the Postmaster, and as the people of Connecticut feel that Burr is disloyal, and that his paper, "The Times," is doing all it can to hamper the Administration in the interest of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy, he asks Welles to write him denying that he endorsed the loyalty of Burr, that he may write an editorial in the press under Welles' sanction, which he hopes will condone the evil effects of the article in "The Times." This must be done to save the State and the Union.

- 272 **Weed, Thurlow.** Journalist. A. L. S. 8vo. New York, April 21, no year. To Gideon Welles.

"If, as I infer the Government will need suitable Steamers to enforce its Blockade, would it not be well to authorise Mr George D. Morgan to purchase them"

- 273 **Wilkes, Charles.** Commodore. Intercepted the British steamer "Trent" and took Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo, May 13, 1863. To Gideon Welles.

After mentioning what services his fleet is performing, he says:

"Some of our American Vessels have obtained passes from the Rebel Govt, signed by Benjamin to avoid being intercepted or troubled. this I understand is particularly the case with the Merchants of Baltimore. these are sold and of course aid the Rebels in their funds," &c.

- 274 **Wilson, Henry.** Vice-President. L. S. 8vo. Washington, Jan. 6, 1866. To Gideon Welles.

[The following lots were received too late to come under their proper alphabetical heading.]

- 275 **Badeau, Adam.** Brevet Brig.-General. A. L. S. 8vo. June 11, (1866). To Gideon Welles.

- 276 **Bancroft, George.** Secretary of War and Historian. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, Oct. 3, 1864. To Gideon Welles.

He asks that his nephew, Lieut. Gherardi be changed from the Gulf Service north. He speaks of Gherardi's valiant services.

- 277 **Bancroft, Geo.** L. S. 4to, Newport, Sept. 1866 (asking promotion for Lieut. Gherardi); and A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, Springfield, Nov. 17, 1836, to Gideon Welles. 2 pieces
- 278 **Bates, Edward.** Attorney-General under Lincoln. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Washington, June 6, 1863. To Gideon Welles, with franked addressed envelope. Stained.
Giving his views how to crush the Rebellion.
"I always declared the belief, that this huge rebellion must, of necessity, live or die, triumph or be suppressed, in the Mississippi River, and its border, and I remain, persistently, of that opinion as firmly now, as in the spring of 1861," &c.
- 279 **Blair, Frank P.** Journalist and Politician. L. S. 6 pages, 8vo, Silver Spring, Sept. 8, 1858; and A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Washington, April 18, 1860. To Gideon Welles.
Two very interesting political letters, touching on the formation of the Republican Party, the Chicago Convention and Fremont's chances of getting the nomination.
- 280 **Blair, Frank P.** Militia Major-General in the Civil War. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. St. Louis, April 30, 1867. To Gideon Welles.
Recommended Commodore S. P. Lee for Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.
- 281 **Blair, Montgomery.** Postmaster-General. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, Aug. 23, 1864, to Gideon Welles, enclosing a letter from the son of Commodore Montgomery to Hon. H. K. Eldridge, 4 pages, 8vo, dated Navy Yard, Washington, Aug. 19, 1864, which denounces Lincoln's Administration, does not think he has a chance of being re-elected, and expressing considerable Southern sympathy. The letter came to Blair through the dead-letter office.
- 282 **Bryant, Wm. Cullen.** Eminent Poet. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. New York, March 24, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
Complaining of appointments being given to Republicans, and honest and capable Democrats being ignored.
- 283 **Bryant, Wm. Cullen.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. New York, June 25, 1864. To Gideon Welles.
A fine letter, endorsing the character of Isaac Henderson, who had been dismissed as navy agent:
"under circumstances of great indignity * * * the dismissal was accompanied by his arrest, on the affidavit of a man known to be utterly unworthy of belief and himself a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, accused of infamous frauds. As he (Henderson) is the publisher of the Evening Post, I have some personal interest in the matter," &c.

- 284 **Buckingham, Wm. A.** War Governor of Connecticut. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, Norwich, Aug. 14, 1859, and A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, Saratoga Springs, Aug. 3, 1865. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces.
The first letter is in reference to the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, and the second is asking a favor for a friend in the navy.
- 285 **Chase, Salmon P.** Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Washington, Feb. 16, 1855. To Gen. Sam. Houston.
A fine political letter, giving his idea of the demands of the slave states in the next presidential election plank, and says:
"There are many thousands in Ohio who admire your noble action in reference to the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and would be glad to support you for the Presidency at the next election."
- 286 **Colfax, Schuyler.** Vice-President. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Washington, June 6, 1863.
Praying that the report that Commodore Blake has been superseded as superintendent of the Navy Academy may not be so, and hoping that Blake may be retained in the position he has so well filled.
- 287 **Colfax, Schuyler.** A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, Dec. 2, 1863, and March 22, 1864. To Gideon Welles. 2 pieces.
In reference to affairs connected with the navy.
- 288 **Confederate.** A receipt from F. Mazurie and fils to assistant paymaster Richard Taylor, Confederate States navy, for \$7,000 in American gold, in accordance with the treaty entered into between Commodore J. N. Moffit, C. S. N., and Messrs Mazurie on Sept. 7, 1863. The receipt is dated Brest, Dec. 19, 1863.
- 289 **Cox, Samuel S., "Sunset."** Editor and writer. A. L. S. 8vo and 4to, various dates; together with a letter from J. Buckingham, war governor of Connecticut. To Gideon Welles. As a lot.
In advocacy of positions in the navy.
- 290 **Coxe, Arthur Cleveland.** P. E. Bishop of New York. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Aug. 16, 1864. To Gideon Welles.
Asking him to use his influence in getting Doctor Kerfoot exchanged, he being a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates and held as a hostage.
"He has been arrested by those scoundrels, Early's men, and they hold him (tho' paroled) as a hostage."

- 291 Dahlgren, John A. Rear Admiral. Captured Morris Island. Reduced Fort Sumter to ruins and ended blockade running in that section. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Flag ship "Philadelphia," Charleston, April 22, 1865. To Gideon Welles.

A very fine historical letter in reference to christian burial being at last offered to his son, and tells how the news of the assassination of Lincoln was received at Charleston.

"I am very thankful for your notice of the 12th & 13th as they relate to what has been nearest my heart for more than a year, The Christian burial of my son. His highest offence with those miserable wretches at Richmond was the effort to release our suffering soldiers from Richmond, and in their fury they spared neither his lifeless body nor his memory. * * * You can hardly conceive the feeling excited here, by tidings of the atrocious murder of our President, mixed with indignation by every true Union man, and I think with some apprehension by what is left of Rebeldom here, and it is right that they should be visited with some compunction, for the perpetrator has been but an exponent of the malice & hatred that has swelled the hearts of the Rebel Leaders, whenever they mentioned the President. The assassin only acted out this thought. No doubt they regret it now, for it must stifle many a kind feeling that might have saved them in their final settlement of their account with the country. * * * News came here a few hours since that Johnson (Johnston) had surrendered to Sherman."

Dahlgren on lack of Unity among Commanders in his Fleet

- 292 Dahlgren, John A. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Charleston Roads, May 17, 1864. To Gideon Welles, marked *private*.

A fine historical letter, commenting on the lack of unity among the commanders in his fleet, and mentions that Grant has the advantage of Lee and is forcing his way to Richmond.

"By this mail I lay before you the State of Affairs here, being desirous of striking a blow if possible with any prospect of success. I called the Iron Clad Captains together, and invited the fullest expression of opinion. The result was that Seven out of Nine were opposed to an attack even on Sumter. Of course I could not move after that. There has been so much misrepresentation in regard to matters here that I think it would really be of service to the public to let them know in an unofficial way how opinion stands around me when asked for. It is entirely unknown and the general idea is I am holding back. * * * Rumors are here from Port Royal that Gen. Grant has the advantage of Lee and is forcing his way to Richmond. I pray most earnestly that such may be the case and that punishment may finally overtake the miscreants who have brought death & desolation on this happy land."

- 293 **Dana, Charles A.** Editor. Assistant Secretary of War. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. New York, June 8, 1872. To Edgar Welles, with the autograph of Edgar Welles' answer, 4 pages, 4to.
An interesting episode in the history of the navy department. Mr. Dana asks certain questions in relation to Mr. Savage, who was accused of fraud against the government in relation to the navy. He was imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, made slight restitution, when the case was dropped. Mr. Welles explains the whole affair in a frank and open manner.
- 294 **Dana, Chas. A.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, June 14, 1872.
In reference to the Savage case.
- 295 **Denninson, William.** Postmaster-General under Lincoln. A. L. S. 7 pages, 8vo. Columbus, March 25, 1874. To Gideon Welles.
Complimenting Mr. Welles on his book, "Lincoln and Seward," and then explains how utterly incompetent Mr. Adams was to write a memoir of Lincoln, and at the same time denounces Mr. Seward.
"Mr. Lincoln was a rude, unlettered man, of patriotic impulses, who needed for an intelligent discharge of his Executive duties, the constant aid of an experienced & educated man, as he regarded Mr. Seward to be," &c.
- 296 **Dix, John A.** Major-General. Governor of New York. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. New York, Aug. 5, 1863. To Gideon Welles, marked *Personal*.
Asking for the appointment to the navy of the son of Capt. Arnold.
- 297 **Du Pont, Samuel F.** Rear-Admiral. Defended Lower California against the Indians and Mexicans. Served with distinction in the Civil War. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. "Wabash," Port Royal, May 25, 1862. To Gideon Welles, marked *Private*, with addressed envelope.
Advocating that Commodore R. P. Rodgers be appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy.
*"I am writing this without the slightest knowledge on his part. Allow me to congratulate you on the continued success of that Arm of the public Service which has been under your direction & contro * * * also on your signal triumph over those who would have robbed you of so well earned a fame," &c.*
- 298 **Du Pont, Samuel F.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Wabash, Port Royal, S. C., June 23, 1862. To Gideon Welles,

marked *private and confidential*, including a copy of a confidential letter to him from Commander P. Drayton, dated Stono, June 19, 1862. As a lot.

"As recent operations and results on James' Island in no manner pertained to my command, I have no official report to make of them, but will simply observe here that the Gun boats in the Stono rendered all the assistance in their power and I believe were very important by their presence alone during the retreat of their troops. In the previous operations when under General Hunter's own observation he seemed to have been much pleased." *He then mentions the enclosure of a copy of Commander Drayton's letter in reference to Stono operations and the great loss incurred by our troops, and pities "poor Benham."*

- 299 **Farragut, David G.** Admiral. One of the brightest lights in our navy during the Civil war. Captured New Orleans. Assisted in the capture of Vicksburg. Defeated the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, Dec. 22 (1862?). To Gideon Welles.

This letter was evidently written in 1862, after he had captured New Orleans, and in it he thanks the government and Mr. Welles for the honors bestowed on him for his services, which he wishes those under him to partake of.

"I feel that my exertions, and those under my command have had the honor of drawing from the Gov't the introductions of the highest grades for the Navy (a corps to which my whole life has been devoted) my gratitude is unbounded."

- 300 **Farragut, David G.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. New York, May 1, 1866. To Gideon Welles, enclosing a copy of his letter to Hon. James A. Grimes, dated April 30, 1866. As a lot.

In reference to Mr. Grimes' bill to define the number and regulate the appointments of officers in the navy. The letter was written at the request of Mr. Welles.

- 301 **Farragut, David G.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. May, 1867. To Thos. G. Welles, marked *confidential*. Stained.

"Will you call at the 4th Auditor's Office and take a letter mem. of the names of the vessels for which I have been paid Prize money. Also ask if the 'Tennessee' was paid for by the Govt (*not the Ram*) will you try and find out if the vessels siezed at New Orleans by me were ever disposed of by order of the Govt either Navy or War dept," &c.

- 302 **Farragut, David G.** L. S. 2 pages, 4to. May 11, 1867. To Col. Thos. Welles. Stained.

In reference to the vessels for which he has been paid prize money, but he wants information about the "Tennessee," which is now running as a packet ship to southern ports.

"Holabird & Shaeffer were the Quartermasters at New Orleans at the time the Farwell & other ships were Spirited away whilst I was up the river at Vicksburg. The Farwell is now sailing from this port."

- 303 **Farragut, David G.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, May 27, 1867. To Thos. G. Welles. Stained.

"I think I will engage Mr Woodbury & Genl Butler in those New Orleans cases. Have you heard any thing of the release of any of the Vessels by the Govt. or the Officers," &c.

- 304 **Farragut, David G.** A. L. 4 pages, 8vo. U. S. S. Franklin, June 1, 1868. To Gideon Welles.

This is the first four pages of the letter only. It is, however, interesting, as he gives an account of his cruize and says he has visited nearly all the crowned heads of Europe and was received with great kindness.

"I have recently visited the Great Foundry of Mr Krupp in Essen. It is a truly great establishment, all others sink into insignificance when compared with it * * * but judge of my surprise to hear that Mr Krupp was making rails & ties for our Railroads."

- 305 **Farragut, David G.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Southampton, June 22 and 28, 1868. To Gideon Welles. *Giving an account of his cruise and the places visited.*

- 306 **Faxon, Wm.** Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, Tarpaulin Cove, Aug. 5, 1867; A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, On the Sound, Aug. 6, 1867; and A. L. S. 6 pages, 4to, Washington, Aug. 20, 1868. To Gideon Welles, with a three-page folio memorandum prepared for Secretary Seward. As a lot.

This last letter is in relation to Mrs. Washburne receiving a passport by the Government of Brazil and the matter being taken up by the State Department. He had been requested by Mr. Seward for definite information as to the South Atlantic Squadron, the number of vessels and men, their provisions, &c., in case it might be necessary to make a demonstration to compel the Brazilian Government to furnish the passport required.

- 307 **Field, Cyrus W.** Promulgator of the Atlantic Cable. L. S. 4to, New York, April 17, 1862. To Gideon Welles, together with a copy of a letter to Field from John P. Hale and Field's answer.

In reference to the commission allowed for the purchase of vessels for the Government.

- 308 **Foote, Andrew H.** Rear-Admiral. Captured Fort Henry, and performed other meritorious services. L. S. 2 pages, folio, New York, May 21, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

In reference to the appointment of master-workmen in the navy yard.

- 309 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New Haven, Aug. 13, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

Giving an interesting account of his reception in Philadelphia, and how the crowd insisted on him making a speech, which he did, and was received with tremendous applause, "urging upon all present to use their influence in sending volunteers to the war, which alone would speedily crush this wicked rebellion."

- 310 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 8vo. New Haven, Sept. 12, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

- 311 **Foote, Andrew H.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Cheshire, March 15, 1822. To Gideon Welles.

A friendly letter, touching somewhat on politics, and mentions that "I have had no intelligence concerning my application at West Point." He was only 16 years old when he wrote the letter.

- 312 **Garrison, Wm. Lloyd.** Leader of the Emancipation Movement which caused the Civil War. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Boston, April 14, 1864. To Gideon Welles, marked *Private*.

Asking that the Rev. Photius Fiske be excused from serving as chaplain in the navy.

- 313 **Greeley, Horace.** Journalist and Presidential Nominee. A. L. S. 8vo. New York, Nov. 10, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

Asking the appointment of Daniel D. T. Marshall as navy agent.

- 314 **Gregory, Francis H.** Rear-Admiral. Served in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War. Superintended the construction of iron-clads. A. L. S. 4to. New York, Nov. 1, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

Introducing Giles F. Ward, who wishes to converse with Mr. Welles on gunnery for the navy.

- 315 **Halleck, Henry W.** Major-General. L. S. 8vo. San Francisco, Oct. 7, 1868. To Gen. J. M. Schofield.

- 316 **Hawley, Joseph R.** Journalist and Politician. A series of A. L. S. 8vo, various dates (1860-1861). To Gideon Welles. 5 pieces
Interesting political letter, touching on the seceding States and the fall of Sumter.
- 317 **Hicks, Thomas H.** War Governor of Maryland. A. L. S. 8vo. Cambridge, July 9, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
- 318 **Holley, Alex. H.** Governor of Connecticut. A series of A. L. S. 8vo or 4to, dated Lakeville, May 8, 1860, April 2 and Dec. 10, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
Of a political nature.
- 319 **King, Horatio.** Postmaster-General. A. L. S. 4to. Washington, June 11, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
In reference to purchasing steamers of Mr. Livingston, who this letter introduces.
- 320 **McKinstry, James P.** Commodore. A. L. S. 8vo. "Chattanooga." Philadelphia, May 15, 1866. To Gideon Welles, marked *Private*, enclosing an A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo, from Commodore Wm. Rudford, dated Washington, May 12 (1866). 2 pieces
In reference to paymasters indiscretely giving information of naval movements which were considered private.
- 321 **Mac Veagh, Wayne.** Attorney-General. A. L. S. 8vo. Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1863. To Gideon Welles.
- 322 **Magruder, G. A.** Captain in the U. S. Navy. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Washington, Nov. 15, 1865. To Gideon Welles.
Complaining that at the outbreak of the war he tendered his resignation from the navy, but was dismissed, and states that he has always been loyal.
- 323 **Mallory, Stephen R.** Secretary of the Confederate States Navy. D. S. 4to. Navy Dept., Richmond, Oct. 30, 1862.
A letter of credit to Junius J. Lynch, assistant paymaster of the Confederate States sloop Florida for \$30,000 for the use of the vessel, the draft to be drawn on Fraser, Tunholm & Co., of Liverpool.
- 324 **Meade, Richard W., Jr.** Commodore. A. L. S. 4to. New York, Oct. 10, 1868, and A. L. S. 8vo, Huntington, Oct. 15, 1868. To Gideon Welles.

Two pathetic letters in reference to his father, Capt. R. W. Meade, who, he informs Mr. Welles, is out of his mind and the family have been obliged to place him in a lunatic asylum.

- 325 **Morrill, Lot M.** Secretary of the Treasury. A. L. S. 8vo. Augusta, Aug. 20, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

"The general impression here is that the Gov't ought to call for 500,000, instead of 300,000 troops. This State would respond to such call at once."

- 326 **Polk, Mrs. James K.** Wife of the President. A. L. S. 4to. Nashville, July 28, 1865. To Gideon Welles.

Asking Mr. Welles to intercede with the President for the pardon of Gen. John C. Brown, of Tennessee.

- 327 **Seward, Wm. H.** Secretary of State under Lincoln. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Washington, Oct. 10, 1862. To Gideon Welles.

In reference to drafting the Slave Trade Treaty with Great Britain.

- 328 **Seward, Wm. H.** Official invitation to Gideon Welles, dated Washington, July 3, 1861, to review the regiments of the New York State militia which will pass before the President's mansion July 4, 1861; and L. S. 4to, Washington, Sept. 13, 1865, presenting Mr. Welles, on behalf of the Marquis de Montholon, with a copy of the Armanite code of China. 2 pieces

- 329 **Shufeldt, Robert W.** Rear Admiral. Served with distinction in the Civil war. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. U. S. steamer Conemaugh, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 5, 1863. To Gideon Welles, marked *Private*.

At the time of the writing of this letter Shufeldt was with the squadron bombarding Charleston and Fort Sumter, and as he considers himself "too large, tall and full-blooded to live in an iron clad, however willing I may be to serve in one of them, I am convinced that I could not exist in it a week." He then gives a plan to capture Charleston.

"The capture of Charleston (if you will permit me to give my opinion) is a waste of time & a large military force. It is today, I fancy, stronger than when the attack commenced, the walls of Fort Sumter it is true have been knocked down, but its guns were previously removed and placed in stronger positions & stronger batteries. Its capture will require an army of 50000 men, & the occupation of Sullivan's Island, in the same manner as that of Morris Island. The rebels now, with the perspicacity which distinguishes them, are foreseeing this fact & preparing for it." He then gives his opinion of the monitors and their use, &c.

- 330 **Sigourney, Lydia H.** Poet. A. L. S. in the third person. Hartford, Jan. 30, 1865. To Gideon Welles.
Complimenting Mr. Welles on his management of the navy department.
- 331 **Slocum, Henry W.** Major-General of Volunteers. Served with distinction in the Civil war. L. S. 4to. New York, Oct. 24, 1867. To Gideon Welles.
Asking for the removal of Wm. Millgate, master of dock builders, on account of political activities against the administration.
- 332 **Smith, Joseph.** Rear Admiral. Served with distinction in the War of 1812. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Washington, March 12, 1873. To Gideon Welles.
A gossip letter on the condition of naval affairs and the management of the government in general, and he speaks of so much dishonesty among office holders.
"I look back on Washington for a century. I notice a great many changes there was more duelling & gambling in olden times than now in Congress, but a great deal more honesty of purpose than now."
- 333 **Smith, Joseph.** A. L. S. 8vo. Washington, March 11, March 22 and March 30, 1870. To Gideon Welles.
3 pieces
Three private letters opening up a scandal in the navy and objecting to a certain Hanscom being reappointed and giving detailed reasons why.
- 334 **Stanford, Leland.** War Governor of California. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Sacramento, May 23, 1862. To Gideon Welles.
Recommending, as governor of California, "William A. Bryan, one of the proprietors of the Pacific Foundry in San Francisco is desirous of obtaining the Contract to build the iron or steel Battery for the protection of that Harbor."
- 335 **Stanly, Fabius.** Rear-Admiral. Served with distinction on the coast of California, and in the Civil war. A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. U. S. steamer "Tuscarora," July 21, 1866. To Gideon Welles.
Presenting his claims for promotion.
- 336 **Stanly, Fabius.** A. L. S. 8vo. U. S. steamer "Tuscarora," Oct. 31, 1865. To Gideon Welles.
- 337 **Sumner, Charles.** Eminent Statesman and Orator. A series of A. L. S., L. S., and D. S., various dates. To Gideon Welles.
3 pieces
In relation to affairs of the navy.

- 338 **Morgan, Geo. D.** Purchasing Agent for the Navy. A. L. S. 8vo. New York, April 27 and 28, 1861. To Gideon Welles.

In reference to the purchases of vessels for the navy.

Letters and Writings of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln

NOTE.—All the following letters were written during the Civil war and the Reconstruction period. Many of them are his autograph drafts, and some are signed. The manuscripts are of unusual importance, as they embrace the many articles he wrote defending the character of the President from the aspersions of radical Republicans, his ideas on reconstruction, negro suffrage, articles in reference to Seward, Stanton and other members of Lincoln's Cabinet. The whole forming an intensely interesting history of the workings of government during the Civil war and the period following.

- 339 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. S. with initials, 2 pages, 4to. Hartford, March 15, 1860. To the Chicago Committee.

A rough draft of his letter to the Chicago Committee, who had invited the Connecticut delegation to the Chicago Convention to accept their hospitality.

- 340 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. 5 pages, 4to. Hartford, Dec. 10, 1860.

The draft of his letter to Abraham Lincoln, congratulating him on his election. It is a wonderfully prophetic epistle, and expresses exactly the views of Lincoln, and which he fulfilled to the letter. A man who could write such a calm, dispassionate letter on the eve of the most momentous era in our country's history was fully competent to become the most trusted member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, which he was.

It appears that the radical part of Mr. Lincoln's party wished him to issue a proclamation, as the President-elect, as a warning to the Southern States. This Mr. Welles deprecated, and Mr. Lincoln would not consent. Welles says:

"At no time have I entertained an apprehension that you would send out a proclamation or an official paper before you were in office, and your note to Mr Fogg settles the question; but as it has been asserted so authoritatively and the temper exhibited in certain quarters is so excited, Genl W. (who has known my opinions) wishes me to say, how cordially I approve of your conclusions. This I do most cheerfully & unqualifiedly. When it becomes your duty to act, I have no fears that you will meet the emergency, but proclamations do not come from private individuals, and you will not I know be induced or forced into such a step from any quarter, until it becomes a duty." He then comments at large on the threatening state of the people of the

Southern States. "I shall not be surprised to witness greater threats, and boisterous and denunciatory proceedings in some of the States, but the anger and feeling will probably be expended in threats and denunciations. After what has been said by some, they can hardly do less than call conventions, make declarations, pass resolutions, perhaps organize their militia, purchase arms and ammunition and commit other similar follies. Hence I think they will be likely to stop and wait for some fancied overt act on the part of the incoming administration." *He then mentions how the Republican party has been maligned by the Democratic papers.* "It is not surprising then, that they are excited and exasperated, and ready to make war to the death against us. The administration which commences on the 4th of March next has only to be successfully launched, to satisfy them of their error, and that they have done us injustice. * * * It may or it may not be desirable for you to enunciate, by speech or letter, something touching on these points. Whatever you may say, especially if by letter would be generally circulated and read. It should be calm, deliberate, sound and impregnable right, without being offensive or deprecatory, if anything is done. It should not be a proclamation, or appeal, or address, but a simple plain statement to a friend or friends of views and principles always entertained and often expressed, though strangely misunderstood."

Anybody familiar with these times, must admit that Mr. Lincoln followed out this advice almost to the letter.

- 341 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Hartford, Feb. 2, 1861. To Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham.

An historic letter in reference to the State of Connecticut to accept the invitation of the State of Virginia for it and the other States to meet in convention at Washington to formulate plans to quiet the country, and to amend the Constitution to appease the slave States.

"I do not think the election of Lincoln renders it necessary that the constitution should be amended, or the government be reconstructed. Had the result been different and Breckenridge elected, the constitution as it is would have been deemed satisfactory, without new guarantees and compromises." *He then mentions that Virginia had already called a convention to advocate secession from the Union.*

Welles' Letter to Lincoln on Provisioning Fort Sumter

- 342 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Navy Dept., March 15, 1861. To Abraham Lincoln.

A great historical letter, giving his opinion on the propriety of attempting to provision and reinforce Fort Sumter. It is Welles' autograph draft, signed, of his letter to Lincoln.

"In answer to your enquiry of this date, I take it for granted that Fort Sumter cannot be provisioned except by force, and assuming that it is possible to be done by force, is it wise to make the attempt?

The question has two aspects, one Military, the other political. The Military gentlemen who have been consulted, as well as the officers of the Fort, represent that it would be unwise to attempt to succor the garrison under existing circumstances, and I am not disposed to controvert their opinions.

But a plan has been submitted by a gentleman of undoubted courage and intelligence, not of the army or navy, to run in supplies by steam tugs, to be chartered in New York. It is admitted to be a hazardous scheme, which if successful, is likely to be attended with some loss of life and the total destruction of the boats. The force which would constitute the expedition, if undertaken as well as the officers in command would not. If I rightly understand the proposition, be of the army or navy, It is proposed to aid and carry out the enterprise by an armed ship at the mouth of the harbor and beyond the range of the shore batteries, which is to drive the armed boats of the enemy beyond Fort Sumter. But, suppose these armed boats of the enemy refuse to go into the inner harbor, as I think they will refuse, and shall station themselves between Sumter and the ship for the express purpose of intercepting your boats, how can you prevent them from taking that station and capturing the tugs? There can be but one way, and that is by opening a fire upon them from Sumter, or the ship, and perhaps both. If this is done, will it not be claimed that aggressive war has been commenced by us upon the State and its citizens in their own harbor? It may be possible to provision Fort Sumter by the volunteer expedition, aided by the guns of Sumter and the Ship, the Military gentlemen admit its possibility, but they question the wisdom of the enterprise or the military aspects, and I would not impeach their conclusions.

In a political view, I entertain doubts of the wisdom of the measure, when the condition of the public mind in different sections of the country and the peculiar exigency of affairs are considered. Notwithstanding the hostile attitude of South Carolina, and her long and expensive preparations, there is a prevailing belief that there will be no actual collision. An impression has gone abroad that Sumter is to be evacuated and the shock caused by that announcement has done its work. The public mind is becoming tranquilized under it and will become fully reconciled to it when the cause which have led to that necessity shall have been made public and rightly understood. They are attributable to no act of those who now administer the government.

By sending or attempting to send provisions into Sumter, will not war be precipitated. It may be impossible to escape it under any course of policy that may be pursued, but I am not prepared to advise a course that would provoke hostilities. It does not appear to me that the dignity, strength, or character of the government will be promoted

by an attempt to provision Sumter in the manner proposed, even should it succeed, while a failure would be attended with untold disaster.

I do not therefore under all the circumstances think it wise to attempt to provision Fort Sumter."

- 343 Welles, Gideon. A. L. 4 pages, 4to. Washington, March 30, 1861. To R. D. Hubbard.

In reference to Judge Niles' interest in the Tunxis matter, with a letter from Hubbard asking for information.

- 344 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4to. Navy Dept., April 5, 1861. To Capt. John Shaw.

Ordering him to start with the "Harriet Lane" and join the "Powhatan" off Charleston Light.

- 345 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Washington, Nov. 10, 1861.

Autograph draft of a letter to a friend who is despondent on account of the displacing of Fremont from his command by Lincoln.

"The President appointed Fremont I know with hearty good will, and it would have given him unalloyed satisfaction had Fremont proved himself a greater general than Napoleon. No man in the Union more ardently desired that F. should be successful than the President. If he has been dissatisfied he thought he had reasons therefore, and the delay to act indicated his reluctance to supersede a man of whom he hoped & expected so much. It was not a personal matter."

- 346 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Washington, Oct. 27, 1862. To Rev. G. A. Oviatt.

He deprecates the slow progress made by our arms, which he attributes to the fact of the people not knowing much about military affairs.

"We have many Generals but whether there is among them a capable & successful leader has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated."

- 347 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 6 pages, 8vo. Washington, Aug. 25, 1862. To Commodore Chas. Wilkes.

In reference to Wilkes' flotilla before Richmond, in which he says the withdrawal of the army from before Richmond would alter the whole plan laid out for him to follow, and gives him instructions as to his future operations. He chides him for not making a strong demonstration before Richmond, as that was the purpose of the department sending his flotilla to the James river.

- 348 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 8 pages, 8vo. Washington, March 19, 1863. To Geo. D. Morgan.
In reference to Morgan's duties as Commissioner for the United States Navy Department abroad. A very important letter.
- 349 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 3 pages, folio. Navy Department, May 14, 1863. To Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.
In reference to the unlawful seizure of the British schooner "Mont Blanc" and the British steamer "Dolphin" by Commander Collins. He advises Secretary Seward that the proper place for the case to be adjudged is the courts of Key West.
- 350 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Navy Department, Aug. 26, 1861. To Flag Officer S. H. Stringham.
Refusing to allow Surgeon Edward Gilchrist to absent himself from religious service on board the "Wabash," as the law of the navy distinctly says all must attend.
- 351 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo, no date. To Charles Sumner.
Denying the assertion of John Laird, in a speech before Parliament, that he was approached by agents of the Navy Department to build vessels for the United States.
- 352 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 12 pages, 8vo. Washington, Aug. 23, 1863.
A long and very important and interesting historical letter, giving an account of the progress of the war and the scheme of the Confederacy to invade Pennsylvania and Washington at the time of the mustering out of the nine-months' men and the new draft consequent thereon.

"We have, I think, made progress this season, and certain it is, we have defeated the great scheme of the rebels and their sympathising friends, abroad and at home. Their plan was well devised, and exhibited skill, tact, sagacity and comprehension. They knew that our draft would come off about midsummer, and made their arrangements accordingly. Lee was to invade Penn^a and draw Hooker after him. When Washington was uncovered, Buregard with a force of 30,000 or 40,000, rapidly gathered from the South & South West was to have precipitated himself on Washington from Culpepper. The latter part of the plan did not go into effect, and was not attempted, because Davis did not like to weaken the force in the South West where all his personal interests lay, and I have little doubt there is unkind feeling between him and Lee in consequence of this failure to carry out

the programme. Morgan was to invade and demoralize Southern Indiana and Ohio. Stephens was to come to Washington, ostensibly for some commission, but with far more behind than was disclosed. The Iron clad Steamer, Atlanta, on which they had expended in armature \$700,000, and which they believe impregnable was to come out and break the Charleston blockade, and a force of Anglo-rebel pirates were to have come off our Northern coast," &c.

- 353 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Washington, Sept. 17, 1863. To Hon. Truman Smith.

Refusing a request to transfer Commodore Schufeldt from the South Atlantic squadron and give him a cruise.

- 354 Welles, Gideon. A. L. 4 pages, 8vo. Washington, Sept. 17, 1863. To Admiral Foote.

A draft of his letter congratulating the admiral on what he has accomplished.

- 355 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. folio. Navy Department, Feb. 20, 1865. To Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

A draft of his letter to Seward in reference to compensating Henry Hardison for burning the "Harriet Lane," alias Lavinia, which was fitting out at Havana as a Confederate cruiser.

- 356 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 23 pages, 8vo, Washington, Oct. 19, 1866, to Hon. James W. Grimes; and with an A. L. S. 8 pages, 4to, from Jas. W. Grimes to Gideon Welles, dated Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1866.

A long and fine political letter, in answer to Grimes' letter requesting his views on the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, which he in an able manner defends against the assaults of the radical Republicans. The letter is too long to quote, outside of a few sentences, which will give the gist of the whole.

"The 'Extremists,' by which we mean the Radical Extremists, contributed to elect Lincoln & Johnson is true, although neither of them were the favorite Choice of these prominent Radical leaders. On this point we cannot differ with the Weede-Nantes Davis Manifesto, the Cleveland Convention and other matters before us, * * * we also know that a very considerable proportion of those who are now opposing Johnson's measures, were hostile to Lincoln's policy, and we also know, that the reconstruction policy of Johnson was initiated by Lincoln," &c.

- 357 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 4to. Washington, March 3, 1869. To President Andrew Johnson.

A copy of his letter of resignation as Secretary of the Navy.

- 358 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 26 pages, 4to. Hartford, July 27, 1869. To Andrew Johnson.

The autograph draft of a very important letter expounding his views on the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, and commenting on the radicals who opposed it. He speaks of going over his papers and finding his rough notes on this momentous subject, and says:

"As I read these papers over, the impressions they made upon my mind were revived, and the apprehensions which I then entertained, subsequent events and circumstances have, in my judgment, verified that there was an intention, a combination or conspiracy on the part of certain persons to avail themselves of the opportunity to change the character of the government, and by breaking down the State governments, destroying their individuality, annulling their original, inherent and reserved rights, and by concentrating power at Washington to centralize authority and thus substitute an imperial for the federal government has long been my belief * * * In repeated conversations, both you and myself have expressed the conviction, that Stanton and Holt did not desire peace and reconciliation. There were others like them, but they, beyond others, dreaded harmony and Union, for the more friendly and intimate the late opposing parties became, the more offensive would these men appear. They had been in Buchanan's Cabinet, were identified with his supporters and a part of them until after the election of 1860. It is notorious that to that administration they became faithless, and they could not hereafter expect a restoration of confidence with the democrats, and especially not with the South. In the summer and fall of 1860, as well as during their preceding lives, these two officials had been Ultra State rights men, ultra Anti-Abolitionists, friends to and supporters of the institution of slavery, but after the election of that year, they swung around to the opposite extreme, and became the friends, allies and leaders of the radical humanitarians, who condemned the constitution, despised it, and trampled it beneath their feet whenever it offered an obstruction to their schemes and vagaries," &c.

- 359 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Hartford, Jan. 21, 1870. To H. B. Anthony.

In reference to misconstructions in Secretary Robeson's report relating to advancements and promotions in the navy in 1865 and 1866.

- 360 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Hartford, March 30, 1871, to Jos. B. Eads; and A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo, Hartford, Aug. 23, 1875, to Mr. Bromly. 2 pieces

The former is about private affairs, and the latter in reference to Andrew Johnson and his administration.

- 361 **Welles, Gideon.** Two L. S. 8vo, each 4 pages, to Capt. Magruder, telling him why he was dismissed from the navy, and the other marked *not sent*. 2 pieces
- 362 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. S. 4 pages, folio. Washington, April 27, 1845 To John M. Niles, with address.
An interesting political letter.
- 363 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Hartford, March 17, 1840. To Gen. Orrin Holt, with franked address.
Interesting political letter about Buchanan and others.
- 364 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. 11 pages, 4to, no date. To President Andrew Johnson.

The draft of his letter to President Johnson, giving his view of the causes, and how the President should act in his conflict with Congress and some members of the Cabinet relating to the animosity to his reconstruction policy. He particularly denounces General Sheridan as totally unfit to fill the position of administering to the defeated States in the fifth district, to which he was assigned; and he comments at length on how Congress had divested the President of all power and left him a mere figure-head. He advises that Sheridan be silenced at once and removed from office, but mentions that he has a fast friend, the Secretary of War, who would resist and fight against dismissal.

"I regretted the choice of Sheridan. * * * I have always considered him wanting in administrative ability, * * * but after he was detailed for what is called the fifth Military district, I took no exceptions.*** When however, he proceeded to remove the Governor of Louisiana, the Attorney General and the Judge, and to substitute others, I did not hesitate to say that he ought to be detached. When his insolent insulting, insubordinate and defiant letter appeared I objected to his longer continuance. * * * But he had a friend in the Cabinet. * * * He has now removed the Governor of Texas who was elected by the people of that state, and appointed in his place the defeated competitor, whom the people would not elect, and has displaced the Municipal government of New Orleans and appointed others of his own selection." *He also mentions that General Grant agrees with Sheridan's outrageous actions.*

This letter is a nice little chapter on the history of carpet-bagism, which terminated with the seven to eight commission, at which time Wade Hampton agreed to let them go back of the returns in the Tilden-Hayes election if Hayes would promise to remove the troops from the Southern States. Hayes carried out his promise, and that ended the carpet-bag era.

- 365 **Welles, Gideon.** A long letter from the prominent citizens of Hartford, congratulating him on being appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Navy. It is a 3-page 4to, letter dated Hartford, Sept. 6, 1861, and signed by 13 prominent citizens, including Geo. W. A. Buckingham, James Dixon, Calvin Day, Jas. M. Scofield, A. G. Hammond, O.G. Terry, &c.
- 366 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph bank checks, dated 1869. 13 pieces
- 367 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. 6 pages, 8vo, no date.
A draft of his letter in reference to the publication of a private official letter, addressed to him as Secretary of the Navy by Admiral Porter in 1865.
This is a little episode in the Grant campaign, in which Mr. Welles nails the lie to the masthead of certain accusations as to his having any agency in publishing private papers of the Navy Department.
- 368 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. 3 pages, 8vo. Hartford, July 25, 1860.
A rough draft of his letter in reference to setting a time for the national convention which nominated Lincoln.
- 369 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. 3 pages, 4to. A rough draft in Welles' hand of a letter from President Lincoln to him, dated Executive Mansion, April 1, 1861, ordering the Secretary of the Navy to issue certain orders to Capt. Pendergrast to remain at Vera Cruz, as "important complications in our foreign relations rendering the presence of an officer of rank there of great importance," and instructions to Capt. Stringham to proceed to Pensacola, &c.
- 370 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of autograph drafts of letters mostly during the year 1870, and containing much interesting matter relating to the navy in the Civil war, politics of the time, &c. 8 pieces
- 371 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. S. 4to, Hartford, Dec. 6, 1837; A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, Hartford, Nov. 11, 1840; A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to, Washington, Nov. 18, 1847; and three A. L. 8vo or 4to, various dates. Together 6 pieces
With much political information of the time.
- 372 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of L. S. 4to and folio, dated 1865, '66 and '67, to President Johnson. 32 pieces
All relating to appointments and other affairs of the navy, and all official letters.

- 373 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of long A. L. S. 4to (one unsigned), dating from 1847 to 1849, to John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy. 11 pieces
Welles, at this time, was head of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing in the Navy Department, and these letters all relate to matters connected with that office.
- 374 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of long A. L. S. 4to, dated in 1844 and 1845, to John M. Niles. 4 pieces
A fine lot of political letters from one old Jackson Democrat to another.
- 375 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of autograph letters (drafts), between 1827 and 1841, to various persons. 10 pieces
Mostly written when postmaster at Hartford.
- 376 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 4to.
An article written in relation to Gen. B. F. Butler's vacillating attitude towards the emigration of the Chinese to the United States, and touching on Butler's views of the rights of negro suffrage.
- 377 **Welles, Gideon.** A rough autograph draft of his letter to the commander of the fleet near South Carolina, 5 pages, 8vo. —
Instructions for blockading the ports of South Carolina. Welles has written at the bottom, "about the 14 or 15 Aug. 1861."
- 378 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 8vo, September, 1867.
Suggestions for a proclamation for pardon, evidently communicated to President Johnson.
- 379 **Welles, Gideon.** A. L. 2 pages, 8vo, no date.
A communication to President Johnson, giving his views as to the propriety of detaching General Sickles.
- 380 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 9 pages, 8vo.
A draft of his article on "What had Stanton, as Secretary of War, to do with the purchase of vessels of any kind?" This grew out of Stanton's course in the purchase of the steamship "Illinois."
- 381 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 18 pages, 8vo.
An able and honest defence of Andrew Johnson's administration, whom he asserts and proves followed the dictates of President Lincoln.

- 382 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 8vo.
Explaining the Reconstruction acts.
- 383 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 11 pages, 4to.
A short history of Mr. Lincoln's administration and his emancipation policy.
- 384 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 8vo.
Rough notes on the expediency of the United States involving themselves in the controversy between England and France and Japan in 1863.
- 385 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 7 pages, 8vo.
A very interesting article on the events of 1861, which he says "ought not to be permitted to pass without a becoming notice."
- 386 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 8vo.
A short essay on the establishing of a naval academy on the waters of the Chesapeake.
- 387 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 3 pages, 4to.
Rough notes of his opinion on the expediency of provisioning Fort Sumter.
- 388 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 7 pages, 8vo.
Crude and immature suggestions on the massacre at Fort Pillow by the Confederates. Addressed to President Lincoln, who evidently asked his opinion on the subject.
- 389 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 21 pages, 8vo.
Rough notes of his official opinion on instituting a blockade of Southern ports.
"I am embarrassed as to the instructions I am to give our Naval officers in relation to the interdiction of Commerce with the ports in insurgent States. If the interdiction is to be by Blockade, then the rules and principles of international law must govern," &c. *This opinion was evidently requested at a Cabinet meeting.*
- 390 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 9 pages, large folio. Hartford, July 8, 1871. To G. V. Fox, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under him.
A long and reminiscential letter on the history of the part the navy performed in the Civil war. He mentions that he had been looking up records to verify his memory, and had referred to Greeley and Parton and one or two others.
"Each is a mass of perversion and misstatement of what took place; and both of the two named warped the truth and disregarded it to give undue credit to a favorite. This, if excusable in Parton who was

writing a biography, is not in Greeley who professes to give veritable history; The news-paper correspondents undoubtedly contributed to error, for the Navy excluded them from the Squadron and expeditions, while the Army received and encouraged them. We did right in that regard, and as is too often the case in matters human, suffer for doing right."

- 390A Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 2 pages, 4to.
Rough notes on the rights of the States according to the Constitution and the disregard of the Constitution by the insurrectionary States.
- 391 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 3 pages, 4to.
Rough notes on exporting abroad.
- 392 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 7 pages, 4to.
An interesting account of the steps taken by the navy department for the relief of Fort Pictens, Fort Taylor and Fort Jefferson (Dry Tortugas), and how Gen. W. F. Smith (Baldy Smith) and General Scott were brought into the arrangement.
- 393 Welles, Gideon. A printed petition of the citizens of Boston to the President for the removal of Gideon Wells as Secretary of the Navy. *Very rare.*
The petition was circulated in Boston in April, 1862, and was being signed by merchants, underwriters and all loyal citizens.
- 394 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 6 pages, 4to.
Giving his views on negro suffrage, to which he was much opposed.
- 395 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 2 pages, 4to.
On the Times Union meeting, in which he had little confidence in its sincerity.
- 396 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 4to.
An able essay on the territorial policy of the United States in regard to negro slavery according to the Constitution.
- 397 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 10 pages, 4to.
A short history of political parties in Connecticut.
- 398 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 7 pages, 8vo.
Substance of remarks and suggestions made at the close of the discussion and examination of the opinion of the Attorney-General, June 20, 1867, in relation to Reconstruction.
- 399 Welles, Gideon. Manuscript, 7 pages, folio.
On Reconstruction.

- 400 Welles, Gideon. Manuscript written by his secretary, 4 pages, folio.
On the Electoral Commission and the rape on the Constitution by electing Hayes.
- 401 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 9 pages, 8vo.
Suggestions on the Tenure of Office act.
- 402 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 13 pages, 8vo.
A short history of the navy during the Civil war. Its successes and the causes thereof.
- 403 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 33 pages, 8vo.
Rough notes on Mr. Washburn's speech on naval appropriations.
- 404 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 31 pages, 4to.
A caustic review of a chapter from the autobiography of Thurlow Weed, dissecting it inch by inch, and showing up its false statements and egotism.
- 405 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 3 pages, folio.
Recollections of his early life.
- 406 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 11 pages, 4to.
A chapter in the history of the Whig party, the downfall of Henry Clay, and the triumphal election of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency. An interesting history of scheming and unfaithfulness.
- 407 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 14 pages, 4to.
Reviewing the causes which led to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President.
"A man possessing extraordinary traits of character, among which were conspicuous wonderful intuition, sagacity, honesty of purpose, an iron will and self-denying and self-devoted patriotism."
This quotation will give an idea of Welles' beautiful tribute to his old leader.
- 408 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 24 pages, 4to.
An interesting sketch of a New England town (Bon Soil), and an account of the Waldon's, their foremost and most influential family.
- 409 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 7 pages, 4to.
A political sketch of the rise and fall of the Democratic party and the election of Gen. Taylor.
- 410 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 6 pages, 4to.
A short sketch of James K. Polk and his administration.

- 411 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 8vo.
A short sketch of Admiral Farragut and the capture of New Orleans.
- 412 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 19 pages, 8vo.
A defence of the Navy Department during the war against the false statements made in the New York Times, Tribune, Albany Evening Journal and other Democratic papers.
- 413 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 22 pages, 8vo.
On emancipation and negro suffrage.
- 414 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 27 pages, 8vo.
A long and interesting article on the proposed establishment of a Board of Admiralty, which subject he intelligently discusses and denounces, with some few hot words for the benefit of Secretary of the Navy Borie.
- 415 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 10 pages, 8vo.
Remarks on the expedition of the navy and army for operations in the waters of North Carolina, under Flag Officer L. M. Goldsborough and Brig.-General A. E. Burnside.
- 416 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 37 pages, 8vo.
A history of the blockading squadrons and their conception at the commencement of the Civil war.
- 417 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 8vo.
A short essay on the disadvantages of steam in the blockading squadron, and mentioning how vessels are able to escape the blockade, and who are the principal culprits.
- 418 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 15 pages, 8vo.
On the utility and construction of iron vessels.
- 419 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 20 pages, 8vo.
Comments on the change in naval construction, to iron and steam, and reviews the conditions of our several navy yards, which, he says, are totally unprepared to construct iron vessels; and reviews the facilities of the several yards and portrays their efficiency or deficiency for the purpose of building iron vessels.
- 420 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 4 pages, 8vo.
A short dissertation on Reconstruction and the military bill enacted for that purpose, which he declares to be unconstitutional.
- 421 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 11 pages, 8vo.
On the powers and limitations of our Federal and State

Constitutions and Connecticut's part in promulgating the Federal Constitution and union of States, and comments on the erroneous course pursued by the Southern States at the time of the Civil war.

- 422 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 8vo. *On the powers of the Federal and State Constitutions.*

- 423 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 16 pages, 8vo., and autograph drafts of two letters to Mr. Faxon, written in 1873.

The manuscript is an article on the usurpation and bad faith involved in what is called the 15th Amendment, and in one of the letters he freely gives his opinion of General Grant.

"What was Thad. Stevens the 'great commoner' who occupies a place in what are called histories? More corrupt and profligate than Colfax, and with ten times the ability. Grant, I look upon as not less corrupt but more sly and cunning, as destitute of truth, and with no moral standard than the others. The conspiracy to impeach Johnson, in which Grant took a sneaking part, was one of the most atrocious pieces of villany recorded in history."

- 424 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 35 pages, 8vo. *Remarks respecting issuing orders to our naval officers in accord to suggestions made by the British government.*

- 425 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 20 pages, 4to. *Comments on the report of Secretary Robeson on the navy.*

- 426 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, about 75 pages, 4to.

A résumé of the history of the navy from the commencement to the end of the Civil war. Lacks several pages.

- 427 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 42 pages, 8vo. *Remarks on the management of the navy department under the administration of General Grant; and commenting on Admiral Porter's position in the department.*

- 428 Welles, Gideon. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Hartford, Feb. 26, 1870. To Hon. S. S. Cox.

In reference to the navy department being placed in the custody of Commodore Porter.

- 429 Welles, Gideon. The papers in the case of Captain H. K. Davenport in the navy in his dispute with Commodore Melancton Smith as to the right of appointing a messenger in the Equipment Office, viz.: The autograph statement, signed by Captain H. K. Davenport, Washington,

Feb. 5, 1869; two manuscript statements, signed by Commodore Melancton Smith; copies of letters to Admiral C. H. Poor from Captain Davenport and Commodore Smith, &c. As a lot.

- 430 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 20 pages, 8vo.
Remarks on the reconstruction of the Southern States demanded by the radical Republicans; advocates Lincoln's and Johnson's stand on the subject which he defends, and proves the radical idea of reconstructing the seceding States as unconstitutional.
- 431 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 8vo.
Remarks on a bill to establish martial law throughout the States lately in rebellion.
- 432 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 11 pages, 8vo.
Casual remarks in the form of a letter, dated Washington, Sept. 23, 1868, on the Presidential campaign of Grant and Seymour.
- 433 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 8vo.
Casual remarks on the doctrine of the different political parties and the causes which led to the formation of a third party on the eve of the Civil war.
- 434 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 15 pages, 8vo.
On the same subject as the preceding.
- 435 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 14 pages, 8vo.
On the question of promoting fraternal feeling between the loyal and seceding States.
- 436 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 18 pages, 8vo.
A summary of the proposed amendment to the Constitution in reference to reconstruction, and defending Andrew Johnson for his honesty of purpose and the correctness of his views in opposing the radicals.
- 437 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 10 pages, 8vo, and 6 pages, 8vo.
The former being remarks on political parties and the interest the people should take in them; the latter is remarks on the kind of a President Mr. Wade would make if elected.
- 438 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 9 pages, folio.
On the causes of, and downfall of, secession, and the proper manner to act towards the seceding States after the surrender.
- 439 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 16 pages, 4to.
On the Chicago Convention, on the election of Lincoln,

Mr. Seward's disappointment, and his treacherous conduct as Secretary of State under Lincoln.

- 440 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, about 100 pages, 4to.

This relates to the history of Lincoln's second administration and the period following. The manuscript is somewhat mixed, probably not perfect, but sold as it is.

- 441 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 6 pages, 4to.
In reference to the claims of Gen. Butler as to the capture of New Orleans.

- 442 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 15 pages, 8vo.
A short sketch of his early life.

- 443 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 51 pages, 4to.
A history of the change of administration in the government of the United States from the time of Jackson to the administration of Lincoln.

- 444 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, about 75 pages, 4to.

A review of the administrations of Lincoln and Johnson, and of the transactions in the Navy Department of that period. The manuscript is somewhat mixed, or probably not perfect.

- 445 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 44 pages, 4to.
The original copy of his essay on the Reconstruction of the Southern States after the surrender of Lee and Johnston.

- 446 Welles, Gideon. L. S. 32 pages, folio. Washington, April, 1868.

Mr. Wells has written in pencil on the large envelope enclosing this: "Answers to the lawyers of President Johnson in the impeachment case, to a great extent extracts from my diary."

- 447 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 102 pages, folio.

A long and interesting account of the trouble imposed upon the administration by the radicals, both North and South, during what was called the "Reconstruction Period." In it he fully explains President Lincoln's policy, which was faithfully followed by Andrew Johnson, and how the disgruntled politicians of the North were opposed to such a course.

- 448 Welles, Gideon. Autograph manuscript, 27 pages, 4to.
Recollections in regard to the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

- 449 **Welles, Gideon.** The Same, but in another hand.
- 450 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 18 pages, 8vo.
Recollections of Andrew Johnson and his administration.
- 451 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 4to.
An essay on the character of our government and the rights guaranteed to the States by the Constitution as followed out by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson in dealing with the seceding States.
- 452 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 4to.
On the effect the Civil war had on our former government.
- 453 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 49 pages, 4to.
Notes and recollections of a trip to Central New York and North Pennsylvania fifty years since.
- 454 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 67 pages, 4to.
Recollections of his early life, including his trip to Washington in 1829, and giving an interesting history of the causes which led to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and the early years of his administration.
- 455 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 14 pages, 4to.
A short biography (in the way of a letter) on Admiral Foote, and outlining his services to his country both before and during the Civil war.
"The unexpected death of this truly christian sailor was, under the circumstances, felt to be an irreparable loss to the government and the country."
- 456 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 4to.
An answer to an article which appeared in "The Courant" in commemoration of the death of Lincoln. This is a defense of Andrew Johnson for following out the policy of Lincoln.
- 457 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 17 pages, 4to.
An essay on, or history of, the administration of Andrew Johnson.
- 458 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 13 pages, 8vo.
His answer to the Senate report appertaining to the purchase of vessels at the commencement of the war for the use of the navy.
- 459 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 8vo.
Giving an account of "The Stars and Stripes," a popular vessel constructed for the use of the navy for service in the blockade.

- 460 **Welles, Gideon.** The original corrected proof of executive order to re-establish the authority of the United States and execute the laws within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. 3 pages, folio.
On the back of this Welles has written "Plan for Prov. Govt. submitted to Cabinet by Prest. Lincoln, April 14, 1865. Originally embraced two states, Virginia & N. Carolina. Was referred to Stanton to divide & prepare copies for each member of the Cabinet. This copy was presented me after Mr. L's death. I made in pencil the alterations which were accepted as modifications in Cabinet meeting."
- 461 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 7 pages, 4to.
Comments on the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor.
- 462 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 3 pages, 4to.
Casual remarks on the formation of Lincoln's cabinet.
- 463 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 3 pages, 4to.
Remarks on Secretary Seward's early life and his feeling toward slavery.
- 464 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, 4to.
More remarks on the life of Sec. Seward.
- 465 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 14 pages, 4to.
A history of the slave trade treaty with Great Britain.
- 466 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 3 pages, 4to.
Remarks on the action of Great Britain towards the blockade of southern ports in the Civil war.
- 467 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 8 pages, 4to.
Casual remarks on the capture of the "Peterhof," and controversy with Great Britain on the subject.
- 468 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 6 pages, 4to.
In reference to the "Bermuda," a captured blockade runner.
- 469 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 4 pages, 4to.
An interesting paper telling how Lincoln often, with a humorous anecdote, settled questions of great weight, and giving an illustration.
- 470 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 20 pages, 4to.
On the question of enlisting private enterprise in aid of the government upon the ocean as well as upon the land.
- 471 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 6 pages, 4to.
Narrating official interviews between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy.

- 472 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 14 pages, 4to. *This is Welles' autograph draft, signed, of his letter to Hon. Montgomery Blair, in response to the statement of Gen. Grant, that President Johnson insisted upon beheading Gen. Robert E. Lee, in retaliation for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Grant made this statement to the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Mr. Garrett). In this letter Mr. Welles (and he knew) states that Grant's assertion is untrue, and that Johnson had no ill-feeling (under the circumstances) for Gen. Lee.*
- 473 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 4 pages, 4to. *Cursory remarks on the Finance Bill and the unfitness of the occupants of the Secretary of Treasuryship after the war.*
"Mr Boutwell who was not fitted for the position of Secretary, and Richardson who was wholly incompetant, the country smitten with a careless and reckless Congress, has been afflicted with a vicious currency," &c.
- 474 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript of several hundred pages, including some printed extracts.
This is the original manuscript of Mr. Welles' book entitled "Lincoln and Stanton," which has been accepted by the country at large as a manly and truthful defence of Abraham Lincoln against the aspersions and sinister reflections of the two discredited members of his Cabinet. The manuscript is not quite complete.
- 475 **Welles, Gideon.** A large lot of miscellaneous autograph manuscripts, embracing several thousand pages, on various incidents in, and subjects connected with the Civil war. The manuscript is somewhat mixed, owing to rough handling it received at Mr. Welles' home during an unfortunate fire. It will pay somebody, with plenty of leisure, to go over it, as many interesting articles of great historical interest can be culled from it.
- 476 **Welles, Gideon.** L. S. 4to. Navy Department, Dec. 10, 1866. To President Andrew Johnson. Together with a list of all the appointments made in the navy during the recess of Congress, with statements of how the vacancies occurred. 10 pages, folio. As a lot.
- 477 **Welles, Gideon.** A copy of notes of a conversation between Captain Wise and Mr. Barnard, a refugee from Richmond. 6 pages, 4to.

Mr. Welles has written on the back of this interesting paper "Confidential." It appears from these notes that Mr. Barnard was a Unionist who was acting as a spy unknown to Col. Gorgas, of the Confederate War Department, who employed him as a clerk in that office. He obtained valuable information as to the Confederate armament and of the arsenals, powder works, iron works, &c., and where situated. He speaks of the Merrimac and tells how she was constructed, her length, her armament, &c. In fact he gives important information that was of great use to the government.

- 478 **Welles, Gideon.** An exceedingly interesting autograph album, gotten up by himself during Mr. Lincoln's administration and shortly after. It contains on the first two pages the signatures of Abraham Lincoln, dated Jan. 19, 1864, and all the members of his cabinet, including John J. Nicolay, his private secretary. After that follows pages of the autographs of prominent men in the various departments, the different naval commanders, including Rear Admiral Gregory, Stringham, Dahlgren, Farragut, Porter; Commander Winslow, Andrew Johnson; Generals Sherman, Grant, Hancock, Halleck, Thomas, Meade, Butler, Banks, Heintzelman, Hooker, Schofield, Kilpatrick, Humphreys, McDowell, Robert E. Lee, &c. 4to, bound in full morocco, gilt.

This is a remarkably interesting collection of autographs, made up by Gideon Welles, Lincoln's most trusted cabinet officer, and it is doubtful whether another such collection gotten up in the manner this is, could be found, as the signatures are not pasted in, but written in their proper sequence on the quarto pages of the album, several to a page.

- 479 **Welles, Gideon.** A rough proof of the printed proclamation issued by Andrew Johnson, offering pardon to citizens of the Southern States. With manuscript corrections and additions in the hand of Gideon Welles.
- 480 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 10 pages, 8vo. *In reference to the capture of the Chesapeake by the British.*
- 481 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 12 pages, 8vo.

The defense of the navy department against the aspersions of Senator H—— of New Hampshire in reference to the purchase of vessels at the outbreak of the war for the use of the government.

- 482 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript, 11 pages, 4to, of Montgomery Blair. Presented to Mr. Welles by Mr. Blair.
An essay on the political parties of the country at the close of the war and the election of General Grant, whom he denounces in no modest terms, and gives his reasons for offering the nomination to his brother, F. P. Blair.
- 483 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of long A. L. S. 4to, written between 1840 and 1847, mostly to prominent politicians.
 12 pieces
These letters are of considerable historic interest from the political information they convey. They are addressed to S. H. Hobbie, John Y. Mason, W. W. Wolcott, J. J. McKay, and others.
- 484 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of long autograph letters, not signed, being his copies of letters during 1840, 1850 and 1860.
 12 pieces
Containing much political information as well as considerable data in reference to the navy.
- 485 **Welles, Gideon.** Lot of autograph manuscript of about 100 pages.
Mostly articles relating to the Civil war.
- 486 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph copies of letters and autograph manuscript of about 100 pages. 4to.
All written in the forties, consisting of copies of letters to prominent politicians and contributions to various newspapers of the country on the politics of the times.
- 487 **Welles, Gideon.** A series of letters written by prominent men, mostly politicians, during the forties. 4to.
 25 pieces
These are addressed to Gideon Welles, Judge John M. Niles and others, and mostly refer to the navy at that period.
- 488 **Welles, Gideon.** A collection of letters (about 100), addressed to Gideon Welles, from patriotic citizens, mostly Philadelphians, in the early years of the Civil war.
This is an interesting lot. It will show how patriotic many of our citizens were with their pens, and prove how generous they were in giving advice to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet how to run his administration.
- 489 **Welles, Gideon.** A large collection of manuscript papers collected by Gideon Welles when Secretary of the Navy and relating to that department.

This collection of papers would be, no doubt, of considerable use to the Navy Department, as it contains copies of documents and letters, many of the originals of which have been destroyed.

- 490 **Welles, Gideon.** A large collection of manuscripts, mostly letters, containing several hundred in number, addressed to Gideon Welles, from prominent office-holders and politicians during the time he was postmaster at Hartford and chief of the Bureau of Naval Equipment, as also when he was editor of a Connecticut newspaper.

These letters are of peculiar interest and highly interesting. They are teeming with political history of the times of Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, General Taylor, Pierce, and Buchanan. They illustrate the important sphere filled by Welles from his first inception as a young man into politics up to the end of his administration in the navy department. Quite a number are not written to Welles, but are addressed to Judge John M. Niles and others, who, for political reasons, presented them to their chief, Gideon Welles, who seems to have been selected by them as their captain to guide the ship of democracy to safe ports. Welles was an old Jackson Democrat, and always clung to the doctrine enunciated by "Old Hickory," and in his view he considered at the outbreak of the Civil war the democracy of the North had gone back on these teachings, and was one of the, if not the prime, movers in starting the third, or Republican, party, which succeeded in electing Lincoln. It was on account of his sterling democratic qualities that induced Lincoln to select him as one of his cabinet, and to rely upon his opinion more than any other member of his cabinet.

- 491 **A Collection** of several hundred letters to Gideon Welles as postmaster at Hartford, from various postmasters throughout the country together with many documents relating to the Post Office Department.
- 492 **Welles, Gideon.** Lot of miscellaneous manuscripts on various subjects collected by him.
- 493 **Welles, Gideon.** Original autograph manuscript journal during the time he was connected with the Navy Department, in 1847 and 1848, as chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. 100 pages, folio.

- 494 **Welles, Gideon.** Original autograph journal or diary for the years 1847 and 1848. About 200 pages, folio, half roan.

This would make an interesting volume in itself, if published, of the political history of the country.

- 495 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript of about 40 pages, folio, half roan.

This is his diary or journal relating to the United States navy from 1845 to 1847. It relates principally to the vessels in commission, the home squadron, the Pacific squadron and the African squadron, and the estimates for the necessary equipment of each vessel in commission.

- 496 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph diary or journal for 1849. 5 pages, folio, half roan.

This also contains much political information of the time including also considerable data in reference to the United States Navy.

- 497 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph common-place or sketch book, about 100 pages, 12mo.

This interesting little book, as Mr. Welles has written at the commencement, consists of "many foolish thoughts of G. Welles, a youth whose life was a continued scene of inconsistencies and follies." It was written while he resided at Towanda, Pa., in 1822-'23.

- 498 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript diary for 1846-'47. 2 vols. 12mo, sheep.

These two little books are teeming with articles of the greatest historical and political interest of the times.

- 499 **Welles, Gideon.** Autograph manuscript of his diary for 1861. It commences with Jan. 1 and ends Feb. 28. 12mo, roan tucks.

This contains much highly-interesting information and data in reference to Abraham Lincoln two months before his inauguration, and facts about the actions of the leading secessionists.

- 500 **Welles, Gideon.** His manuscript diaries for 1833, '36, '42, '51, '54 and '55. 8 vols. 12mo and 16mo, sheep and roan.

These, like the preceding lot, are full of political and historical information.

- 501 **Welles, Gideon.** Small manuscript book, containing interesting information of the navy in the Civil war, giving

- a list of the vessels in the North and South Atlantic blockade squadron, a list of vessels purchased in 1861, the Gulf squadron, steam sloops building by the government, side-wheel steamboats and gunboats being built by the government, with Gideon Welles' signature on inside of cover. 12mo, roan tucks.
- 502 **Welles, Gideon.** Lot of autograph documents and letters connected with the navy during the Civil war.
- 503 **Cameron, Simon** Secretary of War. L. S. 8vo. Philadelphia, Nov 1, 1864. To Gideon Welles.
- 504 **Fairchild, Lucius.** Governor of Wisconsin. L. S. 4to. Madison, May 30, 1866. To Gideon Welles.
In reference to the battle flags carried by Wisconsin soldiers to be presented to the State, and inviting Mr. Welles to be present on this occasion.
- 505 **Hughes, John.** Patriotic Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. New York, Dec. 3, 1862. To Gideon Welles.
Asking for the appointment in the navy of Christopher C. Rice, and complimenting Welles for the efficient manner in which he has conducted his department.
- 506 **Parker, Foxhall A.** Commodore. L. S. 4to. April 22, 1848. To Gideon Welles.
- 507 **Selfridge, Thomas O.** Commodore. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1866. To Gideon Wells.
Mentions that he has heard that he is going to be removed from his position in the navy for opposing the administration, which he denounces as lies, and asserts his loyalty to the country and his great respect for President Johnson.
- 508 **Selfridge, Thomas O.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1866. To Gideon Welles.
This is a confidential letter on the same subject as the preceding.
- 509 **Sherman, John.** Secretary of the Treasury. A. L. S. 8vo. Mansfield, Sept. 30, 1861. To Gideon Welles.
- 510 **Shubrick, W. Branford.** Rear Admiral. L. S. 4to. Oct. 8, 1845. Signed also by Geo. Bancroft.
- 511 **Smith, Jos.** Rear Admiral. D. S. folio. March 27, 1866.
A list of navy yards, with their areas and cost.

- 512 **Smith, John Cotton.** Scholar and Governor of Connecticut. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, Sharon, Feb. 16, 1835, and A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to, Oct. 17, 1834. To Gideon Welles. *Two fine political letters.*
- 513 **Warner, Chas. Dudley.** Author. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Hartford, Jan. 28, 1864. To Gideon Welles. *In reference to nominating Lincoln for a second term.*
 "I am sorry that the President cannot be made to understand; as it seems to me he might, * * * that his friends in this state who have always been his friends are not now his opponents," &c.
- 514 **Warner, Charles Dudley.** A. L. S. 8vo. Feb. 5, 1863; and A. L. S. 8vo, Jan. 30, 1863. To Gideon Welles. *Political letters.*
- 515 **Wheeler, Wm. A.** Vice-President of the United States. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. New York, Feb. 3, 1876. To Gideon Welles.
- 516 **Wright, Silas.** Governor of New York. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Albany, Nov. 6, 1846. To John M. Niles.

